

THE
INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT
IN THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.



Class F _____

Book 1 _____



COL. GEO. W. GUNDER.

HISTORY
OF THE
160TH IND. VOL.
INFANTRY

IN THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR,
WITH
Biographies of Officers and Enlisted Men
and Rosters of the Companies.

ILLUSTRATED.

By GEO. B. BOWERS,
DECATUR, IND.

THE ARCHER PRINTING CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

DEDICATION.

To my Comrades I humbly
dedicate this poor offering.

PREFACE.

No apologies will be made for publishing this book, neither is it asked that the imperfections be overlooked. Lack of time has made it necessary to compile the work hurriedly. The first attempt is not always the crowning effort; with this consolation I boldly present this record to my comrades who made it

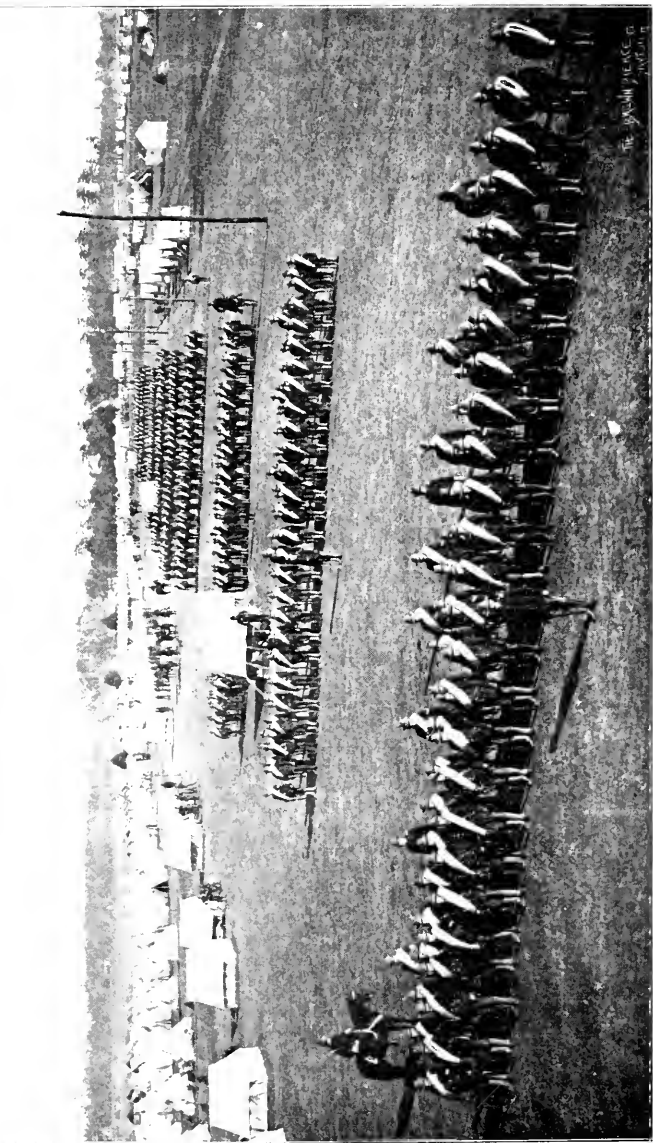
The history is honestly written and in language plain. We can not boast of victorious battles, yet with pride the brief record is written.

The biographies were written from data given me. No bombastic language has been used, no unknown virtues resurrected, but all is a mere statement of data.

In the rosters you will find a helpful record, yet it is not without mistakes.

It is hoped that the 160th Ind. will find this little volume valuable as a record and that pleasant memories will be stimulated.

THE PUBLISHER.



MUSTER DAY.

THE WASH. HERALD
APRIL 27

The 160th Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

The story of Cuba's struggle for liberty is so well known that it need not be written here. The world was awakened to sympathy; there was but one nation that dared to intervene. In the United States public opinion bears its weight in making the law, and, when the year 1898 began, it was evident that Spain was unable to pacify her belligerent colonies, the American public demanded that Congress act.

The Destruction of the Maine.

In time of peace, it is a custom for navies to exchange friendly visits. It was on such a mission that the U. S. S. Maine was sent to the harbor of Havana. The presence of this ship in the harbor of an outspoken enemy was looked upon as a challenge, plotting became rife.

On the evening of February 15th, 1898, that ship was destroyed by some outside force; with it two hundred and sixty-six sleeping sailors perished. The world received the news with horror, public feeling rose to a frenzy, and the war clouds grew darker and more threatening. A commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of this shocking calamity; after twenty-

three days of deliberation it gave in its verdict. It was evident that the dead sailors were the victims of a plot in which the Spanish officers were implicated. A cry went up over our fair land—a cry for vengeance. The public demanded war.

The Indiana National Guard and Its Preparation for War.

When the year 1898 opened, it found Indiana with a National Guard, consisting of forty-one companies of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with a total strength of 2822 officers and enlisted men. This was further increased by a company of infantry at Brownstown and on April 21, by a company of infantry at Huntington. On about April 1st, the company commanders were ordered to recruit their companies to a maximum of eighty-four. In the month of April the two companies composed of colored men were mustered out. The strength of the National Guard was further decreased by mustering out the band of the First Infantry.

Congress and the President Act.

On April 19th Congress passed the Resolution of Intervention, demanding that Spain release its sovereignty over Cuba and evacuate at once. On the 22nd it was approved by the President and forwarded to Madrid only to be answered with a prompt refusal.

Without a dissenting voice Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 to be used at the discre-

tion of the President to purchase munitions and war vessels. Agents were dispatched to every nation to buy war vessels, cruisers, or anything to equip a navy. It was but a short time until the American navy was one of the strongest afloat.

War was now imminent. On April 23rd the President issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve in Army of the United States for two years, unless sooner discharged.

Indiana and the First Call.

On April 25th, at 6:15 p. m., Governor Mount received a message from the Secretary of War informing him as to Indiana's quota. On the same day Governor Mount issued a proclamation directing that the entire Indiana National Guard be called out. Without a moments delay Brigadier General Will J. McKee notified the regimental commanders, and by 11:00 p. m. each company commander was ordered to report at once with his company to Brigadier General McKee at the Fair Grounds of the State Board of Agriculture. The first company to report was Captain Allen's of Frankfort, he reporting at 5:00 a. m., April 26.

The camp was named Camp Mount, in honor of Governor James A. Mount. The camp was composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry and Batteries A, E and D. Battery D of Dana, was returned.

By filling vacancies in the remaining organi-

zations they formed a total equal to the state's quota. The following companies were accepted to fill vacancies in the different regiments:

Co. I, 4th Inf., at Tipton, April 25, 1898.

“ K, “ “ “ Huntington, April 21, 1898.

“ C, 2nd “ “ Frankfort, “ 26, “

“ L, 1st “ “ Vincennes, “ 28, “

“ K, 2nd “ “ Martinsville, “ 28, “

“ M, 3rd “ “ Plymouth “ 28, “

“ L, 4th “ “ Anderson “ 28, “

“ M, 4th “ “ Logansport “ 26, “

The Departure from Home.

In memory return to that morning when the citizen soldiers answered the call to arms offering themselves to be remoulded and drilled into real soldiery, to endure the hardships that must come with their chosen destiny. Does not the memory of that morning linger with you as a dream? On that morning, amid the noise of drums and cheers, you heard the sobbing of a mother, wife or sweetheart. Perhaps your eyes moistened as you said “good-bye” to your loved ones, or it may be you only smiled when there was bestowed on you a fond farewell. You did not think of the dangers of war and disease as your loved ones. The dangers you were to encounter were not alone the enemies' bullets but a more dreaded enemy—disease, who may attack you in the most peaceful quarters. And those mothers, wives and sweethearts, some of them will sob again for he, for whom they

sobbed, has said his last good-bye. Death has recruited his army. With all this, pealing bells, shrieking whistles, bands playing and cheers of thoughtless ones, each company departed from its home. Crowds gathered at the stations to see the departing soldiers, greeting them with cheers and patriotic music, and fair ones bestowed bouquets of flowers. If the train stopped hundreds of hands were stretched forth to grasp, yes, even to touch the hand of a soldier, some making sentimental remarks, some commonplace, others sobbed and said "God bless you."

First Day in Camp.

The first company of the Fourth Infantry to respond was Company B, of Decatur, commanded by Captain E. P. Miller, now Major of the Third Battalion. We had been informed that we were to be quartered in the buildings of the Fair Grounds and were surprised when we left the cars and marched to the northeast corner of the camp and were told that was to be our camp. It was but a grassy plat with no tree or shelter near, and this was April with its showers and chilling winds. The buildings we had hoped to occupy were already filled with other regiments. The other companies arrived later, the last going into camp about May 6th. All set to work preparing the camp: squads were detailed to carry and pitch the tents, bring blankets, rations and wood. All worked with a will, dolefully shouting or burlesquing our own

awkwardness. It needed but a day or two to complete our camp, then we set to drilling. Each day we had four drills and a parade, requiring in all nearly eight hours. At this time we deemed it a hardship, but we since found it was the proper course.

The State's Quota. The First Call.

At the first call, Indiana furnished four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. The four regiments of infantry and Batteries A and E of the Indiana National Guard were used. Early in May the medical experts began the examination of the men enrolled. Hundreds were rejected, as only those of the most perfect health and physique were accepted. Many, after being examined or before examination, returned to their homes. Why they returned to their homes is best known to them; it was their privilege, and no one should censure them for their action. Many, once rejected, pleaded to be accepted. Such are to be admired. Those who were accepted were eager to enter the Federal service at once. Lient. W. T. May, afterward Lieutenant-Colonel, and at present Captain, in U. S. A., was mustering officer and mustered the regiments in as fast as they were examined. The Fourth Infantry was mustered in on May 12, 1898.

In numbering the regiments, after being mustered into the Federal service, it was determined to begin the numbers where the War of the

Rebellion left off. The First Regiment of Infantry being first ready to be mustered was designated as the 157th, the Second Regiment was next and was made the 158th, the Fourth was last and was made the 160th.

The ceremony of mustering was but this: The mustering officer inspected each man to make sure there were no substitutes; the following oath was then administered: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all her enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of all the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

After taking this oath each one felt the new responsibility, for it made him a soldier of the United States. The 160th continued drilling, but without arms, as its equipments were used to equip the 157th.

The following is the strength of the regiments furnished under the first call.

157th.	Officers, 50;	enlisted men, 973.	Total, 1023
158th.	" 50;	" " 977.	" 1027
159th.	" 50;	" " 977.	" 1027
160th.	" 50;	" " 973.	" 1023

LIGHT BATTERIES.

27th.	Officers, 4;	enlisted men, 121.	Total, 125
28th.	" 4;	" " 121.	" 125

Making a grand total under the first call of: Officers, 208; enlisted men, 4142. Grand total, 4,350.

The 160th Leaves Camp Mount.

There were many conflicting rumors as to our destination on leaving Camp Mount. The two batteries and the 157th had already gone to Chickamauga Park, Ga. On May 16th the 160th Regiment was paid for its services to the State, and in the afternoon of the same day started toward the South. It departed from the capitol amid a storm of applause. There was little sleeping on the train that night: all night long, at every station, a crowd greeted us with cheers and bands of music.

All were enthusiastic and persistent in bestowing admiration or asking for a button. Many a fair one gave a bouquet of flowers with her name and address, hoping to receive a letter from a soldier.

Leaving Indianapolis via the "Big Four," at Cincinnati, Ohio, we were transferred to the Queen and Crescent Route, reaching Chattanooga, Tenn., the evening of the 17th.

Here our train was side-tracked and the night passed in the cars. The following morning our train was taken to Lytle, Ga. Lytle was then a station consisting of a post-office, general store, two or three dilapidated residences and a government warehouse.

Aside from this there was an immense quantity of army supplies and equipments. All were

quite tired from the long journey of five hundred and fifty miles. On leaving the cars we rested in a grove on a hill near by, that we might better bear the fatigue of the long march to camp, which was in the east part of Chickamauga Park, four miles from Lytle.

Camp George H. Thomas.

Chickamauga Park is a tract of land set aside by the Federal Government on account of its historical associations. During the civil war it was the scene of the Chattanooga campaign, which resulted in a series of battles, the principal being that of Chickamauga. It was in that battle that Gen. Geo. H. Thomas won the name of "Rock of Chickamauga," and for his fame the camp was named in his honor. We found the ground yet strewn with bullets and pieces of shell, which were eagerly picked up, many being kept or sent away as souvenirs and relics.

Camp Life in Camp Thomas.

Once settled in camp we set to drilling. The weather was so warm as to make drilling almost arduous. The 160th was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, of the First Army Corps, the First Brigade being composed of the Thirty-first Michigan, 160th Indiana and the First Georgia, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Roe, the Division Commander being Major Gen. Poland, and the Corps Commander Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

It seemed a hardship to sleep with only a blanket spread upon the ground. We spread cedar boughs on the tent floor, the boughs serving a double purpose, that of a mattress and a preventative of "gray backs."

At times water was scarce, for it was hauled or carried from distant springs. On account of the great number needing supplies, it was impossible to get adequate supplies, therefore at times there was a shortage of rations. At several times we had nothing but hard-tack and bacon.

The Medical Department ordered a general vaccination on May 29th. The order was carried out by the regimental surgeons, vaccinating every man in the command. On June 7th arms and equipments were issued to the regiment. Lieutenant Glascock, of Co. C, acted as ordnance officer, issuing to each enlisted man a Springfield rifle, cartridge belt, canteen, haversack, knapsack and shelter tent.

Previous to receiving the rifles, sentinels stood guard around the camp with clubs. Now fully equipped we took long marches to prepare us for the arduous marches we expected to make in Cuba or Porto Rico.

None will ever forget bathing in Chickamauga Creek, whose waters were muddy and unfit to use, yet we bathed in it until we were fortunate enough to have a bath house.

The first death to occur in the regiment was that of Private Paul Bruce, of Co. II., his death occurring on the morning of June 14th. Funeral

services were held by Chaplain Weaver, after which the remains were sent to Warsaw for interment.

While bathing in Chickamauga Creek, Private Frank Rosebaugh of Co. K accidentally struck his head against rock while diving. He was taken to the Division Hospital where he died July 24. Funeral services were held by Chaplain Weaver, after which the remains were sent to Huntington, Indiana, for interment.

The Second Call for Volunteers.

On April 25th President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 additional volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States for a term of two years unless sooner discharged. An order was issued on June 18th to recruit the companies to a maximum of 106. After the companies already in the service were recruited to the maximum, it was required to equal Indiana's quota one regiment of infantry and two separate companies of infantry, composed of colored men.

The following is a summary of the enlistments in Indiana under the second call:

161st Ind. Vol. Inf., officers 46, enlisted men 1228, total 1274.

Seperate companies (colored), officers 6, enlisted men 196, total 202.

Recruits, 157 Ind. Vol. Inf., enlisted men 284, total 284.

Recruits, 158th Ind. Vol. Inf., enlisted men 313, total 313.

Recruits, 159th Ind. Vol. Inft., officers 1, enlisted men 341, total 342.

Recruits, 160th Ind. Vol. Inft., enlisted men 291, total 291.

Recruits, 27th Battery, enlisted men 52, total 52.

Recruits, 28th Battery enlisted men 54, total 54.

Making a total under the second call: officers 53, enlisted men 2759; grand total 2812.

There was organized in the State of Indiana one Company of Engineers with 91 enlisted men, and one Signal Corps with 48 enlisted men. These two organizations were not included in the quota of troops from the state. The total number of troops in the volunteer service from Indiana for the Spanish-American war was as follows:

First call: Officers 208, enlisted men 4142; grand total 4350.

Second call: Officers 53, enlisted men 2759; grand total 2812.

Engineer Corps: Enlisted men 91, grand total 91.

Signal Corps: Enlisted men 48; grand total 48.

Grand aggregate: Officers 261, enlisted men 7040; grand total 7301.

The 160th Indiana Recruited.

The following named officers were detailed to recruit the companies assigned:

Lieut. Hughes, Co. H, to recruit the First Battalion; Lieut. Vail; Co. A, the Second Battalion;

and Capt. Bender, Co. M, for the Third Battalion. Two hundred and ninety-one additional men were mustered in, increasing the strength of the regiment to 50 officers and 1264 enlisted men making a total of 1314. By June 23rd, the recruits began to arrive, greeted with derisive shouting and made to bear the brunt of many a joke, but soon their identity as recruits was lost they looking as soldiery as those of more experience.

Rumors in Camp.

There are reports and rumors flying continually in camp. Some one starts a report, some one else takes it up, on and on it goes, constantly growing until it gains strength enough to be believed. Such a report came to camp July 1st. It was that Santiago had been stormed and captured. The report came in at "taps," the men in their night clothes bounded out of their tents, formed a procession the band leading and playing: "There'll be a hot time in the old town—." Many carried candles making the scene more picturesque as the shirt-tail brigade marched through the shadows, out into the moonlight. Reaching the Colonel's quarters the column halted and listened to several speeches, then each one returned to his tent to sleep and awake to find that he had celebrated on a false report.

But on July 4th we celebrated Sampson's victory. Forming a column, with the Colonel at its head, we marched through the camp shout-

ing and cheering. During the month of July the 160th had rifle practice on a range built in the woods north of the camp. In July the ladies of Marion, Ind., presented the regiment with a beautiful silk flag, which was accepted by Col. Gunder in behalf of the regiment. At the same time the cities, wherein the companies were formed, presented the regiment a large tent, which we found quite convenient as a chapel and reading room. It may be a pleasure of the friends of the 160th Regiment to know that it was one of the few regiments in which the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited. For this credit is due Col. Gunder, as he desired to shield his command from the evils of intoxicants and so preserving the health and character of his men.

While in Camp Thomas each man had an opportunity to visit Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga. Camp life grew monotonous, for all were anxious to get to the front. At noon of July 27th the 160th Ind. was ordered to report at Newport News, Va., to join the expedition invading Porto Rico. The Fifth Ill. Vol. Inf. had been returned and the 160th was assigned to their place in the Third Brigade, with the First and Third Kentucky Regiments, commanded by Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, of the Third Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Bates, of the First Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooke. We packed our baggage intending to march at once, but waited until the following

morning at 2:00 a. m. No bugle would have been needed that morning for all were ready to march at the appointed hour. At 4:00 o'clock the long column began to move slowly to Rossville, Ga., arriving there at 7:00 a. m. We lay there in the hot sun until 5:30 p. m., when we started toward Newport News. We accomplished the long journey of 950 miles with little fatigue for we traveled in sleeping cars. We traveled over the Southern Route, which passes through a country of beautiful scenery. We arrived at Newport News on the morning of July 30th, and went into camp on the banks of the St. James River. In this camp were the following volunteers; First and 3rd Kentucky, one battalion of the Sixteenth Penn., one troop of Penn., cavalry A Penn., battery and the 160th Ind. This camp was named Camp Grant in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant, father of Brig. Gen. Grant.

Camp Grant.

Expecting to board a transport in a few days, we put up but a temporary camp, using our shelter tents. The camp was located on the sand; during the day the heat, augmented by the sand, was almost unbearable.

During two weeks of our stay in this camp we had nothing to eat but hard-tack and bacon or canned beef. No remarks are needed concerning the condition of the beef and bacon, as the Eagan-Miles scandall will explain. Here Col. Lewis inspected the meats and condemned ten

thousand pounds which were intended for the army in Porto Rico. The location of the camp was such as to make ordinary sanitation impossible. No doubt the lack of sanitation and proper food caused the many cases of fever that developed there or soon after leaving. On the morning of August 14th rain commenced, continuing until the evening of the 15th, flooding the tents and leaving the men to find shelter as they might. The camp was almost deserted, the men going in every direction to find a dry place. Some slept in box cars, others in old buildings or wherever they could find a dry spot. The Protocol having been signed the 160th was ordered to remain in Camp Grant, but on Aug. 18th the regiment was ordered to Lexington, Ky. On August 18th occurred the shooting of Private Andrews, of Co. I, by a negro in Newport News, death resulting instantly. At the same time the negro shot the comrade of Private Andrews, wounding him in the foot. The entire regiment was infuriated, some suggested that the negro suffer death for his crime, and even attempted to carry out the suggestion by force of arms. Happily better judgment prevailed, justice was assured, and so quiet restored. At 9 p. m., August 21, the regiment started to Lexington, Ky., by way of the C. & O. Route, the distance from Newport News to Lexington, Ky., being 750 miles. The train arrived in Lexington at 4:00 p. m., August 23. It is three miles from the city to the Wiel Farm where Camp

Miles was established. The day was warm, many fell out and some of the companies on reaching camp had less than a dozen men in line.

Camp Miles.

Here dissatisfaction grows. Some desired to be mustered out, they had been disappointed in not being permitted to participate in the actual hostilities. Peace being evident, they felt that their duty as volunteers was done. Many had left families and position to enlist who now longed to return to their homes and vocations. It required tact to counteract this discontent, furloughs were issued, and all that desired had an opportunity to visit home and friends, returning better satisfied. At this time Congressman Geo. W. Steele visited the regiment, assuring the men that they would be mustered out in a few weeks. In Camp Miles the orders of the Medical Department were fully carried out, sanitation was almost perfect, unserviceable tents were inspected and condemned, slop holes and sinks dug, tent floors put in and regularly scrubbed and disinfectants abundantly used. On September 15th orders were received to move to Camp Hamilton. The following day the regiment marched to the new camp, which was eight miles from Camp Miles.

Camp Hamilton.

Camp Hamilton was named in honor of Col. Hamilton, who fell at Santiago. The following volunteer regiments, including the 160th Indi-

ana, formed Camp Hamilton: First Territorial, Twenty-first Kansas, Third Mississippi, Second Missouri, Twelfth New York, Third Kentucky, Third Engineers, Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania and Second Kentucky. Several of these regiments were sent home from this place to be mustered out. The strict sanitation of Camp Miles was repeated here, but, however, jaundice broke out as an epidemic. On September 19th there was a division Review for Major-General Breckenridge, and on the 20th one for Gov. Bradley of Kentucky. From Sept. 23 to 28 there was a competition drill, on each day a regiment drilling. The 160th Indiana drilled on the 28th. The prize was won by the Twelfth New York. At about this time there was another competition drill. Company C represented the 160th, and a company each of the Third Kentucky and Twelfth New York. The Twelfth New York formed a select company, principally of non-commissioned officers, thus giving the best drill, but they were not awarded the prize because they violated the agreement. The prize was awarded to the other competing companies to be divided equally.

The 160th is Called to Arms.

On October 9th occurred a very grievous event,—the killing of a private of the Twelfth New York by Private Kitchen, of the Third Kentucky, on duty as a provost guard. Private Kitchen was immediately arrested and placed in

jail to await investigation. It was proven that the killing was done in the line of duty, but, however, some of the Twelfth New York began to plot to avenge what they thought a wrong. On the night of the 19th they attempted to carry out their plan to mob Kitchen, but Gen. Wiley heard of the intention, and at 7:00 P. M. "To Arms" was sounded, the entire 160th Indiana and a battalion of the Third Kentucky being ordered out.

Ten rounds of ammunition having been issued to each man, the battalions reported to General Wiley for further orders. After waiting an hour and a half they were ordered to return to camp. At 9:00 P.M. "To Arms" sounded again, the battalions reporting at 7:00 quickly responded and were soon on their way to the city. It was a weary march of five miles. On arriving at Lexington, the companies were divided into squads with orders to patrol the streets and arrest every soldier regardless of his rank or pass. Each and every arrested man was made to march to camp and it was long after midnight when the long column with its four hundred prisoners ended in the field near camp, in which the arrested men, except commissioned officers, were compelled to await the morning, guarded by the Third Kentucky, but when morning came the guard was withdrawn and all were free again. The Twelfth New York felt very unkind towards the 160th for the part it took in this affair. The 160th has no pardon to ask, it realizes that obedience

is the first lesson of the soldier, they only did what they were commanded to do.

On October 12th overcoats were issued. This was an important event, for the weather was so cold that it was almost impossible to retain a guard at night. On October 20th the regiments of Camp Hamilton were reviewed by the Secretary of War. Secretary Alger being highly pleased and complimenting the 160th Indiana for its fine appearance.

Halloween in Camp.

Halloween came and we were yet in Camp Hamilton. On that night the boys were full of pranks and one was committed that did not seem to be much of a joke to Pabst and Schlitz, but it has since proven to be a cheap advertisement. Three car loads of beer intended for the Twelfth New York canteen were on the siding in the rear of the camps of the Third Kentucky and 160th Indiana. The beer so near proved too great a temptation and the boys decided they must sample a little of it, and it being Halloween, it would be no crime to use the beer. During the night the 160th Indiana and Third Kentucky unloaded two hundred and fifty cases of bottled beer and one and a half cars of keg beer. With so much beer on hand it was difficult to find enough hiding places. Holes were dug beneath the tent floors, kegs were weighted and put in the bottom of the creek, bottles strung on wires and suspended in the water,

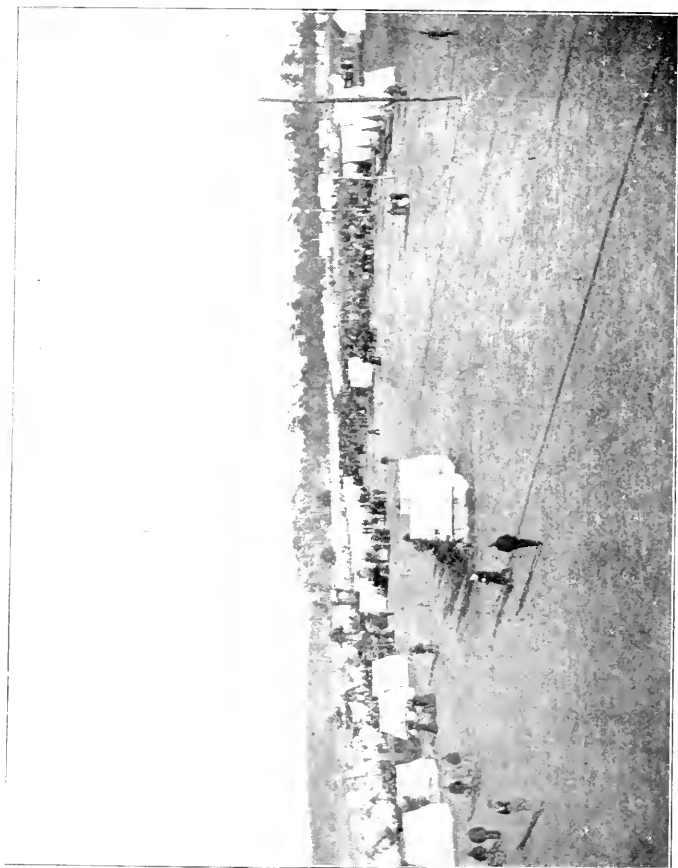
indeed there was beer anywhere and everywhere. Pabst and Schlitz were infuriated, bringing action to recover damages at once. An investigation was ordered and it was decided that the Twelfth New York was liable. In the meantime the papers far and wide contained accounts of the joke, as it proved to be. Thousands of buttons have been printed and distributed as souvenirs, thus proving a cheap advertisement, so satisfactory that the beer manufacturers have come to regard the matter as a joke and have withdrawn their claim for damages.

While at Lexington, the provost guards had little trouble to maintain order. The two principal events of the 160th were the killing of a negro soldier by a private of Co. G., and the other by Private Chilcot shooting a private of the Second Mississippi, which resulted in the loss of a leg. Both casualties occurred in the line of duty.

The weather being so cold, it was ordered that the regiment be moved to a warmer climate and Columbus, Ga., was selected as a suitable site. On November 9th we broke camp at 3:00 p. m., loaded at 6:00 p. m., at 9:00 p. m. pulled into the city, and at midnight left Lexington. The weather was rainy during the entire journey of 600 miles. We arrived in Columbus at 11:30 a. m. and went into camp about two miles from the city, on the bank of the Chattahoochee River near the historic "Lover's Leap."

Camp Conrad.

The camp was named Camp Davis in honor of Col. Davis who won fame at Santiago, but Col. Davis being a living man the camp's name was changed to Camp Conrad in honor of Major Conrad who displayed such remarkable bravery before Santiago, but unfortunately was not permitted to return to his native land to enjoy the distinction of bravery, death overtaking him as he was coming home. The 160th was transferred to the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Wiley, First Division under Major Gen. Ludlow, First Army Corps under Major Gen. Wilson. The First West Virginia and the Third Kentucky were brigaded with us and camped here. We spent Thanksgiving here and were given a dinner by the ladies of Columbus. Aside from the splendid dinner there were sports of every kind, base ball, foot ball, jumping, vaulting, boxing and feats of strength. The foot ball contest was between the 160th and the Third Kentucky. The score being 12 to 0 in favor of the Blue-grass state. On December 6th, the brigade was reviewed in heavy marching order by Major Gen. Wilson. The brigade in column of platoons, marched through the principal streets, the people greeting them with enthusiasm. And on the following day the brigade was reviewed by Brigadier Gen. Wiley, it now being assured that the 160th was to be sent to Cuba. On December 19th, the Springfield rifles were turned in and



CAMP CONRAD.

the U. S. Magazine rifles were issued in their stead. The Springfield rifle is a single shot, forty-five calibre, shoots a heavy lead ball, and requires black powder. During the late war this rifle was found to be of little use on account of the smoke in firing and the shortness in range. The U. S. Magazine rifle is of the calibre thirty, requires white powder and shoots a leaden bullet covered with a steel jacket. In firing there is no smoke and the report is reduced to a minimum. This rifle has a magazine holding five cartridges, and by placing one in the chamber six loads are in a position to be fired in less than half a minute.

Christmas day was not very merry to many of us, for it seemed a dismal day, devoid of anything to remind us of Christmas day. The camp was destitute of visitors as the people in the city were busy in their own festivities. Co. L decorated its streets for this day with a fine arch of mistletoe, evergreen and holly. The Company streets was lined with evergreen and palms, giving them appearance of a park, and attracting the attention of the occasional visitor.

On the 26th rifle practice with the Magazine rifle commenced and continued for ten days. The shooting was excellent, many scores of twenty-five out of a possible twenty-five being made.

The sanitation at Camp Conrad was almost perfect, the greatest care exercised to prevent disease. Sinks and slopholes were dug, wood-

work whitewashed, and disinfectants successfully and abundantly used. Such care was exercised, as for example: On December 29th all the tents were torn down and aired, floors disinfected and scrubbed and the ground sprinkled with lime.

Orders to be ready to move to Cuba were issued on December 29th, and the regiment assigned to the District of Matanzas, commanded by Brig. Gen. Sanger of the Department of Matanzas, commanded by Major Gen. Wilson of the Division of Cuba, commanded by Major Gen. Brooke. The month of December was very cold. We did our best to keep warm and comfortable by warming our tents with small sheet-iron stoves or oil stoves, or a bucket full of live coals.

Each Company of the second and third battalions decorated its streets for New Years day. Evergreen, mistletoe, moss, holly and palms being abundant, they were used to make arches, letters and other decorations. The streets were lined with evergreen trees, thus giving the camp a unique appearance, beautiful to the eye of the Northern soldier. New Years day was no more eventful than Christmas, with the exception that the camp was filled with visitors and curious sight-seers.

Columbus being a typical southern city, and that so many a pleasant associations were formed there, it has such an important part in the regimental history as to require a sketch:

Columbus, Georgia, is a city of 25,000 population, situated on the east bank of the Chatahoochee river, which at this point divides Georgia and Alabama. The city was founded in 1830 and has steadily grown to its present proportions. Owing to the splendid water power afforded by the Falls north of the city, it has become an important manufacturing point and its future in this line is particularly bright as the power is being farther developed and within twelve months there will be probably not less than thirty thousand horsepower under control and utilized to drive the wheels of industry as well as light the city and propel cars over the twenty miles of suburban tracks.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the refinement, culture and hospitality of the people of Columbus. It is a city founded on the Ante Bellum traditions, and courtesy to strangers and chivalry to ladies are characteristics which are strongly marked and readily recognized.

Major Miller Voted a Sabre.

At a fair given by the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society of Columbus, Ga., on December 22, 1898, Major Miller was voted the most popular officer of the brigade encamped in Camp Conrad, and awarded a very handsome sabre. The opposing candidates were Adjutant Mitchell, Lieutenant Casey, Captain Gaines all of the Third Kentucky, and several others. The Major received

a large majority of the votes a fact of which the 160th is proud, thus proving the Indiana officers second to none.

To Cuba at Last.

On January 6th the First Battalion broke camp, boarded a train of the Southern Route and went to Charleston, S. C., where they boarded the Steamship *Saratoga* of the Plant Line, which was a vessel of sufficient capacity to nicely carry a battalion and its equipments. This same ship transported the Second and Third Battalions, which followed, about eight days intervening between each battalion's moving.

The First Battalion entered the harbor of Matanzas on June 12th, and went into camp on the 14th, near the San Juan River, west of the city. The city was full of Spanish soldiers, who soon after embarked for Spain, and was already occupied by the Third U. S. V. Engineers, Eighth Massachusetts and the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. The Indiana men were kindly received by Spaniard and Cuban, their former foemen treated them with kindness and consideration, proving that many of the conquered had hearts as tender, true and brave as many of the blue.

That Cuban Cemetery.

After six days, the battalion changed its camp site on account of the offensive cemetery near by. In the United States a cemetery does not usually present an offensive view, but the Cuban

cemetery necessitated a move. Perhaps it may be of interest to know how the Cubans disposed of their dead. The wealthy class lease vaults or space for graves in the beautifully decorated part of the cemetery, and have imposing funerals similar to the custom of our native land. When a poor person dies, he is placed in a rough coffin



or box and born away on the shoulders of his friends to the graveyard, where the coffin is placed in the long trench and covered with a little earth. Usually there were three layers of coffins in each trench. When the flesh was decomposed the bones and coffin were dug out and thrown on the bone pile, so as to make room for others in the trenches. If the rents for the vaults and space were not promptly paid

the remains were thrown on the common bone pile. It made no difference of what rank or position the dead was, the rent had to be paid or the bones would be thrown out. Brigadier-General Sanger immediately ordered the bones buried, which was done promptly, and so the bone pile vanished before the American influence.

The Second Battalion entered the harbor of Matanzas on January 19th, unloaded the next day, the Third Battalion arriving on the 27th and unloading on the following day. There were no docks in the harbor at that time, the unloading was accomplished with the aid of lighters.

The Camp.

The District of Matanzas was occupied by the Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, Third Kentucky and the 160th Indiana, with Brig.-Gen. Sanger in command of the District. After the withdrawal of the Volunteers the Tenth U. S. Infantry and Second U. S. Cavalry were stationed here.

The camp was located on the shore of the Bay of Matanzas, to the east of the city, and on an old coral reef. Its surface was almost entirely bare of earth, but the cactus and briar found rooting in the crevices. Between the cactus and briar were little short projections of rock. The sharp rock projections, holes, crevices, cactus, underbrush and briar made it a very interesting camp. The thick underbrush had been

cut by Cuban laborers, leaving the ground covered with stubbles. We temporarily anchored our tents to the rocks and stakes driven into the holes of the rocky surface. Large, roomy tents were issued and kitchen and mess sheds constructed. The camp being so rough, every available man was set to work grubbing out the cactus and stubbles, breaking down the rocky projections and filling the holes and crevices. Roads and walks were built in each street. There was some newspaper comment as to this work, but the history does not record the death of any one whose death was caused by overwork on the camp streets of Cuba. In a few weeks the roads were finished, the surface quite level, and the camp took on the appearance of a well-ordered camp. All this work added to our comfort, and we felt repaid for our work.

The holes and crevices in the rocks afforded protection and habitation for the seeming countless number of scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes, chameleons and sand-fleas. We had a horror for these reptiles and insects, for the cool nights caused them to seek a warm place, the favorite being the blanket or clothing of the soldier. It was quite common to shake a scorpion or centipede out of one's blanket or blouse in the morning. The fear of being bitten or stung caused much discomfort. Few were so unfortunate as to meet with such an accident and none resulted seriously. After the camp was well cleared we found relief from the centipedes and scorpions,

but the little harmless chameleon gave us many a scare. It hid in the cots, knapsacks and anywhere. Its movement and noise was always charged to the scorpion and as much precaution observed. Perhaps that which added most to our discomfiture was the little black sand flea. When they located in one's clothing, they could only be exterminated by a severe boiling. They were continually annoying with their bills, which resulted like the bite of a Jersey mosquito.

The City of Matanzas.

Matanzas is a city of about 70,000, fifty miles east of Havana, with which it is connected by rail and water. The city is situated on the flats on both sides of the San Juan River, which brings down immense quantities of mud and greatly impedes inland navigation. As an offset the bay is spacious, easy of access and sheltered from the violent gulf storms which prevail at some seasons. A large amount of money has been spent in fortifying the city and equipping the seven forts.

Inobedience to the Weyler edict 11,000 reconcentrados were herded together in this city, and within a year 9,000 of them died. In the public square, under the shadow of the Palace, twenty-three people died of starvation in one day.

The first actual bombardment of Cuban forts took place on April 27th, at Matanzas when three ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, the flag-

ship New York, the monitor Puritan, and the Cincinnati, a cruiser, opened fire upon the fortifications. The bombardment had little effect and fell short of the stone forts near the city.

There is no more charming spot in Cuba. The bay is like a crescent in shape and receives the waters of the Yumiri and San Juan rivers. On the ridge of the town stands a cathedral dedicated to the black Virgin.

The city is built principally of masonry and in the most substantial manner, though little effort has been made to secure architectural beauty. The pride of the city is the new theatre which is pointed out as the handsomest building in Cuba. The houses are nearly all one story and have brick or stone floors. The window openings are grated and have a portiere or shutter on the inside, little, if any, window glass is used. The houses are built out even with the street. There are no front yards and no spaces between the buildings. Instead of back yards there are courts, some of them beautiful, the beauty in accord with the wealth of the occupants of the dwelling. The outside walls are mostly covered with plaster and the roofs are of red tile.

The streets of the city are narrow—not more than twenty or thirty feet wide. There are no street cars and but few electric lights. The streets are uneven being paved with cobble stone if paved at all.

On our first visit to the city we approached it

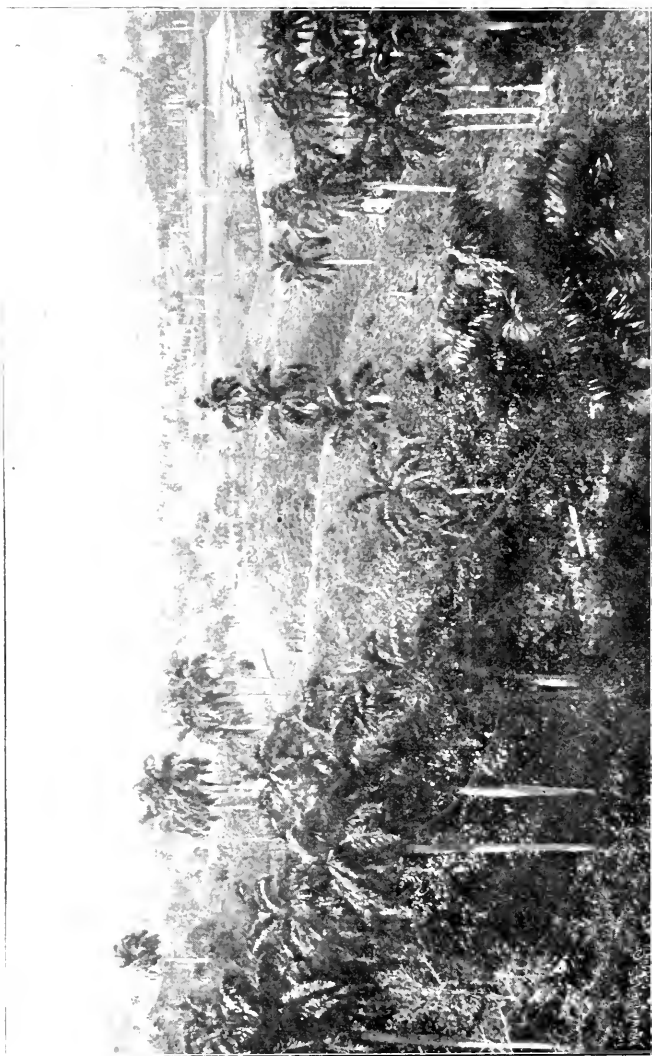
by the Praedo which passed along our camp. The Praedo is a long wide street, built and used by the Spanish as a parade ground. At the end of the street is a monument, a plain shaft. Inside the shaft is a beautiful statue of Alphonso XII. It was walled in by the irate Cubans who were prevented from tearing it down by Major Gen. Wilson.

We found the streets covered with filth and giving off a stench almost unbearable. All kinds of filth were thrown into the streets. As soon as the Military government secured control hundreds of men were set to work cleaning the streets and courts. In a few months the city assumed an appearance of cleanliness.

Yumiri Valley.

The Yumiri Valley is north of the city, it is about sixty miles long and fifteen miles the greatest width, tapering to two miles. Each one had an opportunity to visit this valley at least once during our campaign in Cuba.

Our first view of the valley was from the top of the range which fences in the long plain. The scene was beautiful, more picturesque than the famous Lookout view, and grander than the Kanawha. There was the royal palm—well named, for it is stately, indeed—the orange with its golden fruit, the banana with its long green leaves hiding the large yellow bunches, the cocoanut palm, the lime and the lemon, all growing in profusion. Here and there hidden



YUMIRI VALLEY, CUBA.

amid the tropic green was the palm thatched hut and a few ordinary dwellings. The gentle slope of the hillside was dotted Jerseys, sure-footed and climbing like the mountain goat to pick the grass that springs from between the rocks. Through the middle of the valley winds the Yumiri sluggishly and glistening in the sun like an immense boa.

Moonlight Along the Bay.

Guard duty in Cuba was not arduous, the surroundings were such as to give it a sort of fascination, especially at night when all was quiet but the never ceasing tide. The moon shone so bright, the wavy water reflecting a million moons. The moonlight of Chickamauga was weird for the stately pines cast long shadows through the white city. A moonlight scene in Cuba was enchanting for the moon shone so fair, yes, even fairer than it lights along the Wabash.

Review and Inspection.

On February 11th, there was an inspection of all the troops in the District of Matanzas by Inspector-General Breckenridge. The regiments formed on the Praedo and after being inspected marched in column of companies before the reviewing stand.

Anniversary of Washington's Birthday in Camp.

Nothing unusual happened in camp on this day except that road-building and rock-breaking were suspended for the day; and Gen.

Gomez, the Cuban leader, escorted by Major-Gen. Wilson and staff visited the camp in the afternoon. All were curious to see the famous Cuban, expecting to see a fine looking soldier, but were disappointed when they saw the little old man, who looked like a dwarf beside the soldierly Americans, with features of a foelike appearance in harmony with the cunning accorded him. In the evening he was entertained as a guest of honor at a grand ball given by Gen. Sanger and staff.

Orders to Muster Out.

It is needless to say that the interest in the new surroundings was soon lost, and our Cuban camp became as monotonous as any. Each looked forward eagerly to the day when he was to become a civilian again. On March 11th the seeming tardy order came that ordered us to Savannah, Ga., to be mustered out.

In camp the band was a sort of a thermometer of enthusiasm. When the enthusiasm reached a certain height the band played. It seems that the bans had been placed on "Home, Sweet Home," for when the sound of its notes was heard every one took the hint, the wildest joy prevailed, and all were happy that soon they would return to home and friends.

Waiting for the Transport.

After having been mustered out, we could no longer speculate and gossip on that subject, interest turned to going home, principally to the



W. L. KIGER, LIEUT. COL.

ship that was to carry us away. The ever present rumors bore stories weird and wild, some finding home in the soldier mind to cause a momentary pain or pleasure. Some one was on the watch continually, for the transport was supposed to be due at any hour. One day we heard it started from Havana, the next at New York and on another day that it was not our ship, but that it took another regiment. Every blue line of smoke near the harbor's mouth was watched with anxious eyes and hope that it was the ship to carry us away.

The Transport Arrives.

Once we had been warned to be ever ready to answer a call to arms. It was 10 p. m. of March 26th when we awakened to find the camp ablaze with excitement. Looking out one saw men hurrying toward the bay, tent-tops were dotted with men, and "Home Sick Kuoll," a hill near camp, covered with watchers. The shore of the bay was lined with soldiers, not alone of the 160th, but of other regiments also. All this excitement was caused by the lights at the mouth of the bay, which were those of some monster vessel. How slowly the ship moved! Hearts beat in fear that again they be mistaken. The lights grew brighter, at last the ship is spoken, some voice answers: "The U. S. T. Thomas come to take away the 160th Indiana." Satisfaction was expressed with a cheer and enthusiasm arose to such a pitch that the band played "Home, Sweet Home."

To many the night was sleepless, but in the early morn all were ready to assist with the work of loading. Every one was present for duty, and there was no trouble to get details to haul the baggage. So rapidly was the packing accomplished that at nine o'clock a lighter, loaded with men and baggage, was taken to the ship. Promptly at 6 p. m. the loading was finished, the ship weighed anchor and slowly steamed out of the harbor. We gave three cheers for home, and Cuba faded in the distance, first a blue line, then nothingness, which it will ever remain to many of us.

The Transport Thomas.

Before the late war the U. S. T. Thomas was an English cattle transport named Minnewaska. It is one of the largest government transports, its length being 530 feet, width 60 feet, and depth 75 feet. On the upper or hurricane deck is the cabin where the officers were comfortably quartered. The space not occupied by the cabin and staterooms was free to be used by the enlisted men as a place for exercise and observation.

The second deck was used as an exercise room and "dining-room" where we ate our miserable hardtack and beans cooked together, drank coffee made of poorly distilled seawater.

The third and fourth decks were the sleeping quarters for the enlisted men who swing their hammocks from hooks attached securely to the strong posts.

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There was an upper and lower berth, one seemed about as treacherous as the other, for it was common at bed-time to hear a resounding whack as if some boy's hammock had let go and precipitated him to the iron floor.

The entire ship was lighted by electricity; this adding much to comfort and affording a fine light by which to read. In the lower decks and hold was stored the baggage and supplies.

The Voyage.

The entire voyage was accomplished without mishap for the ship was so large the waves, that would have tossed an ordinary vessel, had the slightest effect on ours. One night we encountered a storm. Then the great heart of the great monster ship seemed to throb the more and labor with a new energy as it plowed through the high billows. Many looked out upon the angry sea and pitied those that might be out in a ship of less strength than ours.

A sea voyage grows monotonous. The sameness is tiresome to the eye and brain. The least bark tossing on the waves is watched with interest, the faintest cloud of smoke rising in the distance is immediately a topic of conversation and it is watched until it fades in the distance or grows larger, comes near enough to be spoken and then again it is watched until it is a speck in the horizon.

We never tired watching the playful porpoise and the interesting flying fish. One day we saw

a fight between a flock of seagulls and a school of porpoise. Such squaking, screaming and splashing of water we never before had heard. We watched them until our eyes refused to further penetrate the distance.

Home Again.

We wakened on the morning of the 29th and were told that soon land would be in sight. No doubt many times we saw a blue line before it was really so. At last some one shouted "home." All eyes were turned toward the west and saw home, indeed. Enthusiasm ran so high that the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Surely we had cause to be joyous for as many returned as had gone away a few months before. Truly Providence had well protected us.

We were met and piloted into the harbor by the tug Dauntless. The Dauntless was the famous filibusterer which made more successful expeditions to Cuba than all other filibusterers combined. At noon we anchored alongside the pier at the quarantine station, thus completing our journey of 700 miles in 42 hours.

We stayed aboard the ship until the next morning when lighters and the old Santie took us to the quarantine station where our baggage was subjected to fumigation. Again boarding lighters we were towed to Savannah near which we went into camp to await muster-out. The distance from the quarantine station to the camp was eighteen miles.



J. J. KYLE, MAJOR AND SURGEON.

The Camp and Camp-Life.

This camp was formerly called "Camp Onward," but if that was the name when we camped there it was never mentioned. Our camp site was formerly occupied by Col. Bryan's regiment which had left the kitchens and floors we used.

There was little guard duty to perform. Gradually the guards were withdrawn and only occasionally was a man detailed for duty. Drills were a thing of the past as well as parades. We had nothing to do but await the eventful muster-out day.

Savannah and Its People.

Of all the cities we saw during our soldier life, Savannah is at the head of the list as nearest the ideal. Its people add to the charm it bears. Savannahians show their appreciation for valorous deeds by rearing finely sculptored monuments, their love for beautiful surroundings by their parks and streets, their power to expedite labor by transportation, and business spirit by the immense trade facilities. The foreign trade is immense. This is proven by the many miles of docks bordered by cotton sheds and resin fields.

The water supply of Savannah is of an enormous capacity as was shown by the copious supply at camp and as to quality every soldier will say it rivaled any he had ever tasted.

All the harmony of this city, its conveniences,

the easy yet business like customs, are the result of the hospitality of the people, their culture and education. Savannah will ever have pleasant associations in the soldier mind.

Physical Examination.

On April 10th, the first company was examined by the surgeons, and the examinations continued from day to day until finished. Before the final examination was a preliminary examination in which the soldier could allege any disability. At the final examination the result of the former was noted and the disability certified. In many cases men thought themselves perfectly sound but upon strict examination a defect was found and noted.

Tossing in a Blanket.

"Tossing in a blanket," is accomplished with a large army blanket stretched by as many hands as can grasp the edges. The victim to be tossed is thrown upon the slack blanket, the moment he touches the blanket it is pulled taut by all hands, and he goes heavenward. All shout "good bye," but by that time he has returned to the blanket sprawling and kicking, but at that moment again started upward; and so it continues until the leader calls a halt.

On the morning of our last Sunday in camp, some one suggested that the officers be tossed. To avoid any possible accident, a large fly tent was used instead of a blanket. The first victims



JOHN J. BACKMAN, MAJOR.

were the officers of Co. I, afterward came Col. Gunder, Lieut. Col. Kiger, Major Kyle and going down the line until every officer in the regiment, except Chaplain Vigus and another who was ill, was tossed good and high, after the



officers came the sergeants, corporals, the band, many privates, and lastly Bud Dale's monkey which perhaps caused the most merriment.

In no case was insult intended nor was anyone injured, it was a prank and taken good naturedly by all.

April 25th, 1899.

One year the 160th Ind. lived as an organization, and served its purpose as much as given an opportunity. How different this day seemed than the 25th of April, 1898. One year ago many hearts' burned with ambition from thoughts of the coming conflict. On this day the ardor was truly dampened, for many ambitious hearts were disappointed, for (should we blush?) we had hoped to return to our homes with honor won in battle. Who knows whether the men of Indiana were brave or not? Would they have done their State honor? I wish I dared to write the reason why Indiana received tardy recognition at the front. There are three states or territories which were not represented by a regiment or a battery in an engagement either in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, and Indiana one of the greatest States in the Union is one of the three.

This was the day of parting, the day when jealousies were cast aside, when mistakes were forgiven, for there is naught that brings out the true feeling as a goodbye. We had formed many pleasant associations during the year, yet all were eager to disband.

Before the day was over nearly all were on their way homeward. The homeward journey was quiet and without event. The Savannah papers reported the 160th Ind. the most orderly regiment mustered out, there was so little disorder.

This is the last of the 160th Ind. Its members were returned to civil life better or worse men. Let us hope better. The regiment lives in the past but not so with the members. You will hear from many of them as prominent or perhaps only as humble and honest citizens.

The End.

And now in parting—to you that have returned home marked with chevron or shoulder-strap—you are to be congratulated; to those who returned to their friends without even a chevron, and the student soldiers who laid aside their studies because of their ambition and yet return without rank other than private, to such I give special mention and remind them that oft times the public think Majors and Captains privates, and privates, Majors or Captains.

“Then let us pray that come it may,

As come it will for a' that,

That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,

May bear the gree and a' that.”

ROSTER.

Roster of the Regiment.

Company A.

Co. A was organized by Capt. F. D. Ballou at Marion, December 11th, 1895, and mustered into the National Guard as Co. A, 4th Inf., I.



W. D. WEAVER, CHAPLAIN.

N. G. In June of 1898, it was recruited to a maximum by Lieut. Vail.

The following is a list of the names of those discharged before mustering out, also the transferred:

SERGEANT—Pearl Bogue, discharged Nov. 13, 1898

CORPORALS—

Lytton E. Dummick, discharged Oct. 24, 1898

Ray R. Bigley, died of Typhoid, Nov. 9, 1898

Jesse Sammons, discharged Jan. 30, 1899

Geo. Clothier, discharged Jan. 30, 1899

Victor J. Webb, discharged Dec. 19, 1898

MUSICIAN—John John, Jr., discharged March 11, 1899

PRIVATES—

R. Spencer VanDevanter, discharged Sept. 20, 1898

John W. Pittinger, discharged Nov. 5, 1898

Leroy Gould, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps

Samuel Perry, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps

Frank Hobbs, (R) transferred to band

Henry J. Nie, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps

Hollis Hayworth, discharged Jan. 30, 1899

Pearl Yergin, (R) discharged Jan. 30, 1899

Geo. W. Stout, discharged Feb. 10, 1899

Roy Tudor, discharged Feb. 18, 1899

Asa S. Gossett, discharged Dec. 8, 1898

John W. Crow, discharged Dec. 21, 1898

Oliver H. Laer, discharged Dec. 22, 1898

James Burrier, discharged Dec. 29, 1898

Harold H. Steyle, transferred to U. S. Hos. Corps

Verlin Marshall, discharged Jan. 12, 1899

David Toppan, discharged Jan. 14, 1899

Robt. Schuber, discharged Jan. 8, 1899

L. Morehead, discharged Jan. 17, 1899

CO. A ROSTER AT MUSTER OUT.

Captain F. D. Ballou

2nd Lieut. F. M. Beshore

1st Lieutenant B. J. Vail

1st Sergeant Jno. O. Fryer

SERGEANTS—

B. J. Hicks	Oliver Baldwin
Tasso A. Myers	Geo. W. Chambers
Harry Stover	

CORPORALS—

D. B. Lehmen	Otto A. Fischer
Ross Watson	Edgar M. Baldwin
Don D. Daily (R)	Walter Moore (R)
O. P. Baldwin (R)	Jesse Holmes
Allen Parker	Lewis Gaiser (R)
LaMotte Henry	Geo. T. Harness
Fred E. Hoffman	

ARTIFICER—F. C. Martin

PRIVATES—

	Harry H. Reed (R)
Chas. Anderson (R)	Chas. T. Payne (R)
Samuel H. Abel	Calvin R. Smith (R)
N. A. J. Achor	Rob't Schriber (R)
Chas. M. Bollar (R)	Henry Shearer (R)
Wm. A. Bishop	John Leab (R)
L. E. Bennington	Edward Nicholson
James Burriers	Harry W. Howard
Otto G. Bogue	Theodore Hunter
A. L. Beek	Geo. H. Kenyon
David H. Carl	William Kelsay
John M. Crow	Wilbur F. Mitchell
Louis O. Chasey	Lew S. Owings
B. W. Cox	Martin L. Penn
Clyde E. Carn (R)	O. H. McFeely
Oliver J. Darter (R)	Edward McClure
A. Leslie Dale	Harry T. Turner
J. T. Deshone	Wm. H. Pittinger
Lawrence E. Eberly	Arlie D. Parker
W. A. Emerson	Oscar Rybolt

E. H. Eberhart	R. T. Roberts
Clarence O. Fry	John W. Sohn, Jr.
Orval Gaiser (R)	LeRoy R. Smith
Conrad R. Hawkins	Edward Smith
Harry Hillsamer	John W. Stout
Jesse Holman (R)	Samuel Sewall
U. G. Ham (R)	Wm. Viepillet
Madison T. Kendal (R)	W. D. Wells
T. J. Opperman (R)	Curtis Waller (R)

Company B.

Co. B first came into existence at Decatur, on June 7th, 1889, as Co. B. of the Third Regiment Indiana Legion. It was mustered in by Col. McBride, and with Jonas Coverdale, M. D., as captain. In 1891, the company was called out to guard the jail against a mob. At that time M. L. Byers was captain, and 1894, served twelve days at Hammond during the riots, under Capt. John Myers. The organization was transferred to the Ind. National Guard; and at the time of the declaration of the late war Major E. P. Miller was captain. Sergt. J. D. Andrews is the only charter member of the original organization in Co. B of the 160th. The company was recruited on June 27th, by mustering in twenty-five additional men. The only change in the officering of the Company was the resignation of First Lieut. Chas. Edington, the vacancy was filled by appointing Second Lieut. Chas. Barnhart to fill vacancy and promoting First Sergt. R. D. Myers to Second Lieutenant.

The following is a list of the discharged, deserted and transferred :



ISIAH SUMAN, U. S. HOS. CORPS.

First Lieut. C. E. Edington, resigned Aug. 10, 1898

Corporal E. B. Macy, discharged Dec. 15, 1898

Private William Foreman, discharged Dec. 31, 1898

SERGEANTS—

John W. Watkins, discharged Jan. 14, 1899

Jesse B. Roop, discharged Jan. 30, 1899

PRIVATES —

Lloyd McIntosh (R), discharged Jan. 31, 1899

Leonard McKinzie (R), discharged Jan. 31, 1899

Louis Sampson, discharged Jan. 31, 1899

Sergeant J. D. Andrews, discharged March 13, 1899



R. S. PETERSON AND QUARTERS AT MATANZAS, CUBA.

CORPORALS —

Robert B. Lipes (R), discharged Feb. 23, 1899

Fred Vaughn, discharged March 11, 1899

PRIVATES —

Harvey E. Myers, discharged Feb. 25, 1899

Ora V. Shaffer, transferred to band May 25, 1898

Jacob Piercy, transferred to band May 25, 1898

Isiah Suman, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps
Nov. 4, 1898

Frank Ruby, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps
Nov. 25, 1898

John H. Good, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps
Dec. 18, 1898

David Williams, deserted Sept. 20, 1898

Daniel Railing, deserted Oct. 12, 1898

ROSTER CO. B.

Captain J. M. Lenhart 1st Lieut. C. E. Barnhart
2nd Lieut. R. D. Myers

SERGEANTS—

1st, W. H. Bushnell	Lewis Andrews
Com. Harry Reichart	Chas. Beery
J. C. Ault	Harland Steele

CORPORALS—

Chas. Brothers	Chas. E. Ault
Jasper Lee	James Hudson
Harry Bell	H. S. Ashbaucher
Art Russell	Rollin Bobo
Craig Miller	A. O. Bollinger (R)
Lewis Rape	Oliver Werst

MUSICIANS—

Kern, J. D.	Gessinger, F.
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ARTIFICER—Russel, J. M. WAGONER, Weimer, S (R)

COOK—Closs, Ed.

PRIVATES—

Andrews, L. B.	Hakes, J. Z. (R)
Burkhead, Cladd	Hanna, J. G. (R)
Baker, J. P.	Hahuert, Alfred (R)
Barkley, Wm.	Johnston, T. J. (R)
Barthel, Roman	Kitson, Chas.
Broadbeck, Harvey	Knoff, B. W.
Barnett, Ed.	Lord, Chas. (R)
Blossom, Dallas	Mumma, Chas. (R)

Bowers, Geo. B.	Noll, Wm.
Burrell, G. W.	Peterson, R. S.
Burch, E. H.	Peterson, Frank
Buchanan, James (R)	Parish, French
Barber, Edward (R)	Peterson, Chas.
Brandeberry, (R)	Quinn, Harry
Conrad, George	Rich, Joe
Cutting, Art	Roop, C. A.
Chilcoate, James	Railing, S. M.
DeVoss, Arlie	Reed, F. G.
Everetts, Geo.	Roop, Lorin (R)
Fuller, Burton	Smith, G. R.
Fisher, Jonas	Sims, S. L. (R)
Fisher, Amos (R)	Schiedigger, Sam (R)
Frank, John L. (R)	Smith, F. E. (R)
Fulton, Edward (R)	Touey, Ed.
Gordon, Lorenzo	Tucker, Wm.
Gass, John	Tindall, Henry (R)
Gault, Wm.	Wolford, Roy
Garwood, John (R)	Woodward, Chas.
Hale, John	Whitcomb, Claud (R)
Hess, Jacob	Wey, Chas.
Hurst, Wm.	Wagoner, Wm. (R)
Hower, Chas.	

Company C.

Company C was organized at Lafayette June 25, 1895, by Capt. Geo. B. King and mustered into the State service as Company C, Fourth Infantry I. N. G. Captain King resigning, Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Marks was commissioned Captain. At the annual inspection



H. E. M'FEELY, FIRST LIEUT. AND REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT.

in 1896, Co. C. was awarded first place and in 1898, Capt. May, U. S. A., pronounced it the best company in the National Guards. Eighty-four officers and enlisted men was its strength at muster-in, but on June 27th the strength was increased by mustering in twenty-five additional men.

The following named were discharged or transferred :

SERGEANT—Gilbert P. Newson, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

CORPORALS—

Robert E. Powers, discharged Jan. 1, 1899.

John T. Hogan, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

MUSICIAN—Amos Mitchell, discharged March, 1899.

PRIVATES—

Ralph D. Lucas, discharged Nov. 20, 1898.

Todd Shaffner, discharged Nov. 22, 1898.

Wm. B. Grimes, discharged Dec. 31, 1898.

Frank B. Moore, discharged Feb. 25, 1899.

Courtney Robeson, discharged Feb. 19, 1899.

Reuben L. Kinsey, discharged March, 1899.

Fred. S. Todd, discharged March, 1899.

Fred. O. Vanderkleed, discharged March, 1899.

Edgar V. Jackson, transferred to regiment band.

Thos. W. McCauley, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps.

Chas. J. McGregor, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps.

ROSTER COMPANY C.

Captain Thomas A. Marks. 2d Lieut., C. A. Hubbard.

1st Lieut., Jas. L. Glascock. 1st Sergt Jno. P. McCauley

SERGEANTS—

Leander J. Penrod.	Fred. S. Heneke.
John R. McGrath.	O. P. Throckmorton.
Albert M. Hopper.	

CORPORALS—

Loyd M. Lucas.	Geo. A. Duffy.
John C. Doyle.	Frank C. Eckhart.
Louis D. Harvey.	Chas. A. Lawson.
John R. McKee.	John Madden.
C. K. Marks.	Norman M. Fry.

Harry E. Bates.

MUSICIANS—

Thomas Degman.	Oliver W. Harrey.
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WAGONERS—

David Munn.	Frank Olinger.
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ARTIFICER—Wm. H. Mills.

PRIVATES—

Adams, William R	Bowen, Thomas
Ball, Seymour	Barcus, Clarence E
Barry, William M	Ball, Edward S
Byers, Frank C	Cass, Earl R
Bottenberg, M H	Chissom, James A
Dahm, Peter J	Ellsworth, Lawson
Eversole, Jessie V	Ford, Robert V
Gephart, Geo	Gresham, Floyd A
Hedricks, Clarence C	Hughes, William
Houser, Martin	Harris, Joshua N
Jenkinson, Arthur B	Kuntzweiler, Clyde
Kelm, Herman C	Kennel, Frank
Kopf, Matthew P	Kummings, Wm
Kelsey, Richard A	Loeb, Abraham W
Layton, Alva	Layton, Wm
Lehnen, Wm J	McBroom, Elam R

McCulloch, Robt C	Mackessy, Wm
Menges, Rufus	Marshall, John L
Norris, Albert J	Nourse, Loring H
Nichols, George	Page, James T
Pflughaupt, Henry C	Penrod, S O
Phillips, Wilbur A	Quaco, Samuel O
Rosenbeger, John W	Royce, Geo
Rhoads, Howard W	Southworth, Harry
Siepert, Chas F W	Smith, Harry C
Stretch, Simeon H	Smith, Louis H
Stanton, Wm B	Stewart, Albert
Sullivan, M A	Storms, Chas H
Stretch, Harry	Shoup, Fred
Taylor, Miles C	Vandamark, A L
Wade, John L	Walsh, Frank J
Werkoff, Chas A	Whitehead, H C
Wade, Claude	Warner, Edward T
Yunker, F E	

Company D.

The home of Company D is Wabash. During its service there has been no change in the officering of the company except the discharge of Second Lieutenant A. Sayre, on account of disability, and Sergeant J. T. Mills was commissioned to fill the vacancy. In June of 1898 the Company was recruited to a maximum of one hundred and six men. The recruits are marked (R.)

DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED.

CORPORAL—Ed. Vigus, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

PRIVATES—

J. T. Reed, transferred from Co. H to Co. D, June 25, 1898.
 O. H. Reed, transferred from Co. H to Co. D, June 25, 1898.
 C. Wood, transferred to Hos. Corps, Oct. 19, 1898.
 R. Carey, transferred to Band, Dec. 1, 1898.
 Hugh Smith, discharged July 26, 1898.
 Ernest Carrouthers, discharged Sept. 26, 1898.
 Bert Angle, discharged Oct. 1, 1898.
 Lot. Beeks, discharged Oct. 8, 1898.
 Lawrence Fell, discharged Dec. 8, 1898.
 John Blair (R), discharged Jan. 5, 1899.
 Bert. Anthony, discharged Jan. 5, 1899.
 James Fosnaugh (R), discharged Jan. 30, 1899.
 Roy Hoover (R), discharged Jan. 25, 1899.
 Fred. Walters, discharged Feb. 16, 1899.
 Rolland Gardner, discharged Feb. 2, 1899.
 Frank Owen, discharged Feb. 22, 1899.
 Jerry Flinn, discharged Feb. 28, 1899.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

Capt. J. R. Wimmer 2d Lieutenant, J. T. Mills.
 1st Lieutenant, A. G. Reed. 1st Sergt, A. C. Gardner.

SERGEANTS—

Com. Sgt., Pearson, A E	Owen, A R
Murphy, B F	Malott, F

CORPORALS—

Little, R	Stewart, H
Henley, F	Sommers, W
Seymour, F	Mills, J H
LaSelle, C	Rodgers, W W
Stewart, G	Williams, G (R)

MUSICIANS—

Huddleston, W

Sommers, A

ARTIFICER—Hale, A

WAGONERS—

Forst, L

Miller, L

PRIVATES—

Anderson, W H (R)

Brady, G

Bent, F

Brady, W

Brackenhouser, C

Bradley, C

Bennet, L

Baldwin, J

Beach, E

Bahler, F

Ballinger, B

Cover, C (R)

Berry, C (R)

Day, E

Clevell, C

Edwards, D

Corey, J G

Edwards, E

Curnett, C (R)

Follis, A (R)

Gray, V

Hunter, H

Gardner, G

Hobson, F

Harris, B

Bammes, F (R)

Ivory, J (R)

Kendall, W

Johnston, J

Knight, V

Jones, F

Lassond, W

Jackson, L

Long, C

Lininger, C (R)

Miller, R (R)

Martin, F C

McQuade, H (R)

Mariner, H (R)

McCune, C (R)

Mariner, E (R)

Mader, A (R)

Oswalt, C F (R)

Porter, J O

Printy, E

Ross, A (R)

Rose, E

Reed, J T (R)

Palmer, A

Reed, O H

Ripley, C

Sutter, J

Sumerland, J

Stewart, R

Schily, F	Straugh, H (R)
Smith, C	Shanahan, G
Schnar, G	Schriver, D (R)
Stauffer, O L (R)	Thomas, H
Williams, B	Tower, T
Weber, W	Spaulding, F (R)

Wible, Forest.

Company E.

Company E was mustered in with the strength of seventy-six enlisted men and three officers. The organization was that of Company E, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guards, and its home was at Bluffton, Ind. On June 22 it was recruited by adding twenty-seven additional men. At the time of the muster-in Charles F. Brunn was Captain. Henry Johnson Second Lieutenant and Charles R. Pugh First Lieutenant. On January 5th, 1899, Capt. Brunn resigned and Second Lieutenant Henry Johnson was commissioned to fill the vacancy, but was discharged on Surgeon's certificate Jan. 31, 1899, and on January 28th, 1899, First Lieutenant Charles Pugh resigned.

The following is a list of the discharged, transferred and deserters:

CORPORAL—Harry Travis, discharged Jan. 29, 1899.

PRIVATES—

Wm. T. Angel (R), discharged Aug. 13, 1898.

Paul Ehrsam, discharged Feb. 15, 1899.

Wm. D. Hisper, discharged Feb. 28, 1899.

Forest Krup, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

Archie Madox, discharged Jan. 31, 1899.

Wade C. Murphy, discharged Dec. 28, 1898.

Wm. Rhine, discharged Sept. 30, 1898.

Geo. Schnuss, discharged October 9, 1898.

Clark W. Skinner, discharged Feb. 22, 1899.



CHAS. PUGH, LIEUT.

Wm. E. Polmer, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps.

Vernon Rhinehart, transferred to U. S. Hos. Corps.

Wm. M. Forris, deserted December 12, 1898.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

Captain H. C. Brown, commissioned February 1, 1899.

First Lieutenant, L. A. Burgan, commissioned February 1, 1899.

Second Lieutenant, Fred. J. Tangeman, commissioned February 1, 1899.

SERGEANTS—

Jacob M Kress, 1st Sergt.	Britt, Jacob H
Pence, S O, Com. Sergt.	McCormick, John W
Meyers, Dillon	Wasson, Herbert H

CORPORALS—

McGinness, Earl (R)	Morehead, Chas F
Bennet, O L	Worster, Strand D
Jones, Wm G	Thomas, Ralph
Smith, N Frank	Brunn, Walter W
Ernst, Wm W	Hackney, Chas A
Johnson, Emmil M	Bonham, Carl

Oneil, Chas.

ARTIFICER—Masterson, John A.

WAGONER—Hart, George

PRIVATES—

Bass, J Homer (R)	Barret, John (R)
Baughman, Wm J	Bays, Chas M
Bixler, Harry (R)	Brickley, Philo M (R)
Bray, Jesse (R)	Bennett, R C
Brickley, Samuel J (R)	Buckels, Clifton C
Burgner, Harry D (R)	Cookerly, Rollie (R)
Cotton, Marshall S	Christ, Jessie
Davis, Bruce	DeHart, James E
Dunn, Chas R	Eggleston, U G
Franks, Wm J	Eggleston, H T
Graf, John	Hackett, Dennis (R)
Hammond, Ashley	Hill, Geo R (R)
Hisper, Bert M	Houtz, Henry L
Huffman, Chas W	Hurt, Jacob H



TRUMPETERS.

Jones, Samuel K	Kapp, Frank T
Keogh, Thomas	Lewis, Frank
Kerfoot, Thomas	McBride, Carl W
Lopsiger, Chas	McCormick, Frank
Moore, Frank	Moore, Edward C
Morrow, Joseph	Mosure, Edward (R)
Morris, Wm D	Milholland, Kendry
Mosure, Chas	Nolan, Thomas H
O'Donnell, Harry	Philips, Bert
Ripple, Elmer E	Priest, Howard
Robinson, William	Reiff, William (R)
Schlegel, Jacob C	Sinninger, Cal
Studebaker, Clem (R)	Sniler, Bert
Tribolet, Geo J	Wasmuth, Harry (R)
Weaver, Orris (R)	Williams, John E
Weaver, Ray (R)	Wilhelm, Fred
Wilson, Edgar M	Wisner, Sharpe (R)
Yarger, Wm J R	Wisner, Horace L (R)

Company F.

The home of Company F is Ossian, Ind., where the company was organized as company of I. N. G. by Captain Derr. On July 1st it was recruited to a maximum, a majority of the recruits being from Montpelier, Ind. Men enlisted on July 1st are distinguished with an "R."

There was one death and two desertions, as noted below.

SERGEANT—Levi A. Todd, discharged Jan. 31, 1899.

CORPORAL—Frank Nelson, deserted Sept. 19, 1898.

PRIVATES—

Converse Lucas, died Nov. 8, 1898.

Robert L Bryan (R), deserted Oct. 29, 1898.

Ottis F. Bowman, discharged January 31, 1899.
 Chas. Murfey (R), discharged Jan. 31, 1899.
 Marion P. Allen, discharged January 31, 1899.
 Fred. Shields (R), transf. to U. S. Hospital Corps.
 Wm. Dollman, transf. to U. S. Hospital Corps.
 Albert Millington, discharged March 31, 1899.

ROSTER AT MUSTER-OUT.

Captain E. P. Derr. 2d Lieut., Geo. M. Mills.
 1st Lieut., R Floyd Wilson 1st Sergt., Stanley Allen.

SERGEANTS—

Allen, Lafayette	Norris, Palmer O
Deam, Warner	Duncan, Wm
Hoopingardner, W	

CORPORALS—

Beaty, V H	Foughty, Frank
Beaty, Harry	Wolfcale, Davis
Glass, Fred	Koons, James P
Hartley, Frank	Piggott, Frank (R)
Coleman, Alfred (R)	Deam, Chas
McAfee, Ernie	Foster, Clio (R)

MUSICIANS—

Wagner, Clyde	Reed, H C
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ARTIFICER—Hedges, Edward R

COOK—Alberson, Samuel

PRIVATES—

Alberson, Dennis	Mote, Harry (R)
Barnes, Wm	McTaggart, Jesse (R)
Baker, I D	Nolan, John
Barchman, Arthur (R)	Norris, Marvin
Cunningham, E Q (R)	Patie, John
Crown, Sylvester (R)	Pugh, Otto
Cronin, David (R)	Reed, John
Crosby, Rule	Riley, Frank

Cartwright, James	Reece, Jacob
Clark, Frank	Storms, D K
Crowell, C C	Shock, A B
Donaldson, Wesley (R)	Simmons, Geo
Fatscher, Henry	Snarr, Frank
Fultz, Ellis (R)	Swaim, Charles
Fuchshuber, G C	Stroub, Wm (R)
Grames, James	Swindler, James (R)
Harris, Leon	Shamberger, Em (R)
Hoopengardner, M	Schenk, Benjamin (R)
Hays, Floyd	Twibell, Edward
Hency, John	Tinsley, Charles
Johnson, Samuel	Turnock, Samuel
Johnson, Bert	Thomas, Grant
Kerr, John	Tisron, Robert
Lawrence, Luther	Wickens, Geo
Lutz, Cassius	Wilmington, DeChamp
Lininger, Frank	Woods, Artmas
McClish, Chas	Walker, Wm
Murfey, Chas O	Ward, Chas (R)
Mills, Fred	Williams, John (R)
Milliken, James	Wilson, Wm (R)
Mitchel, Chas	Wilson, James L
Miller, Ernest	Wilson, John P
McKinsie, Joseph	Wilson, Frank
Mills, Robt. L	
Mills, Charlie	

Company G.

Campany G was organized at Columbia City and when enlisted in the U. S. service was one of the oldest organizations of the National Guard of Indiana. On June 21, 1898, the number of

men was increased to a maximum. The number was afterward reduced by :

SERGEANTS—

Thomas Gallivan, discharged Nov. 14, 1898.

John Washburn, discharged Feb. 16, 1899.

Doctor J. Reese, discharged Nov. 16, 1898.

Edwin M. Brown, discharged March 2, 1899.

CORPORALS—

James B. Case, discharged January 31, 1899.

Charles Kronk, transferred to the Regimental Band.

Wm. Gardner, discharged Nov. 16, 1898.

Fred M. Ruckman, discharged Feb. 11, 1899.

MUSICIAN—Frank Wallace, transferred to Reg. Band.

PRIVATES—

Russell Brenneman, discharged March 5, 1899.

Ervin Brown, discharged March 2, 1899.

Simon Brown, deserted October 23, 1898.

Judson Baker (R), died in Hospital Dec. 4, 1898.

Eli Brown, discharged Jan. 31, 1899.

Frank Clark, discharged Feb. 11, 1899.

Charles Brand (R), discharged Dec. 2, 1898.

Joseph Hamonbill, discharged October 8, 1898.

Paul Harshbarger, transf. to U. S. Hospital Corps.

James Klingaman (R), deserted October 23, 1898.

John Kane (R), discharged January 31, 1898.

Frank Mittin, discharged January 31, 1899.

Frank Nott (R), discharged December 21, 1898.

Nathanael Vernon, discharged Nov. 2, 1898.

John Whiteleather, discharged April 9, 1899.

ROSTER AT MUSTER-OUT.

Capt. Jos. R. Harrison.

1st Lieut., David S. Linvill, M. D.

2d Lieut , L. D Clapham.

1st Sergeant, Simon P. Clapham.

SERGEANTS—

Otis Malone	Byron P. Wallace
August E Erdmon	John Clapham
Wayman Warner	

CORPORALS—

Alfred M. Course	Elmer Cotton
S. M. Markley	David Croxton
Elmer E Pence	Jethro Fuller
Ralph M. Fonty	Frank Holbrook
Walter Clark	James Kinney
Horace Miller	Horatio Squires

MUSICIAN—O. P. M. Squires.

ARTIFICER—Fred. D. Waterfall.

WAGONER—Wm. H. Hoose

PRIVATES—

Anthese, Adolph	Binkley, Daniel
Binkley, Louis	Bryan, Howard
Barr, Alfred	Buntain, Alvia
Butler, Richard	Crowell, Sai
Crowell, Chas	Curtis, Elmer
Chapman, Carlos D	Connolly, John
Croy, James	Dull, Charles
Erb, Howard	Eastom, Clarence (R)
Fullam, John	Fletcher, James (R)
Ferguson, Chas (R)	Graves, Edward
Gruesbeck, Fred	Gross, Raymond
Graves, Laurantis	Gilbert, Willis (R)
Garty, Robert (R)	Haynes, Jed
Jackson, Lawrence	Jellison, Robert
Johnston, James	Klingaman, Gid (R)
Long, Peter	Lowery, Albert

Monroe, Stephen	More, Charles
Myers, Sankey	Miller, Harry (R)
Nott, George	Neiswonger, Elza (R)
Norris, Fred	Pickard, Walter
Pine, Charles	Prugh, Ray
Rapp, Fred	Rapp, John
Reid, Ralph	Russel, Earl
Rindfusy, Clyde (R)	Shafer, Calvin
Slenty, Brodie	Slessman, William
Smith, Mell	Smoots, John
Sander, Ed	Waugh, Harvey (R)
Webber, Harry	Winegardner, Adrain

Company H.

Co. H's home is Warsaw, where it was organized as a company of National Guards.

In June of 1898 the strength was increased to the maximum number of men.

While in Cuba this company was a part of the provost guard that so effectually preserved order.

Following are the changes in the Company Roster:

SERGEANTS—

Silas C. Sapp, died Sept. 15, 1898.

Allen C. Scott, discharged Nov. 14, 1898.

Edward B. Foulke, discharged Jan. 4, 1899.

CORPORALS—

C. D. Phereerrell, discharged Dec. 5, 1898.

Herbert C. Lehman, discharged Jan. 4, 1899.

MUSICIANS—

Maurice Wilcox, transf. to Reg. Band.

Ernest E. Pollock, transferred to N. C. Staff.

ARTIFICER—Foster Hall, discharged Dec. 11, 1898.

PRIVATES—

Earl Coyner, transferred to Regimental Band.
 Chas. E. Sinton, transf. to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps.
 Roy Mulford, transf. to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps.
 Isaac Sandford, transf. to U. S. A. Hospital Corps.
 James A. Wilcox, transf. to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps.
 Frank White, transferred to Regimental Band.
 Robert C. Reid (R), transf. to First Terr. Vol. Inf.
 John T. Reid (R), transf. to Co. D, 160th Indiana.
 Otto A. Reid (R), transf. to Co. D, 160th Indiana.
 Ira Kuhn, discharged Oct. 9, 1898.
 N. G. Maguire, discharged Oct. 24, 1898.
 Thomas A. Della, discharged Oct. 15, 1898.
 Chas. H. Stewart (R), discharged Nov. 26, 1898.
 Noah Baugher, discharged Jan. 4, 1899.
 Thomas Ryland, discharged Jan. 13, 1899.
 Curtis S. Sarber (R), discharged Feb. 1, 1899.
 Roy Sloane, discharged Feb. 1, 1899.
 James E. Carver (R), discharged March 4, 1899.
 Edward Vanator, discharged March 31, 1899.
 Geo. W. McVicker (R), discharged March 31, 1899.
 Hamilton B. Paul, died June 14, 1898.
 Chas. W. Warren, deserted Aug. 3, 1898.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H AT MUSTER-OUT.

Capt. Charles A. Sharp.	2d Lieut., Wm. L. Hughes.
1st Lieut., E. G. Hinkley.	1st Sergt., Wm. J. Hafert.

SERGEANTS—

Herbert C. Kehler.	James M. Bennet.
Martin M. Egner.	James W. Pepper.
Fred. Davis.	

CORPORALS—

Edgar E. Lehman	John C. Meek.
Fred. B. Mote.	Edwin M. Ripple.
Than Miller.	Homer B. Phillips.
Oliver P. Smith.	Thomas Dwyer.
Malvin W. Minear.	John S. Williams.
Ernest E. Philpot.	

ARTIFICERS—

Verne C. Carr (R) Cook	Elliot R. Sherburn (R)
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PRIVATES—

Chas. A. Adams	John Aller
Eben Boff	I. N. Bell
Clarence Bird	Walter Brubaker
Alva W. Bumhour	Garfield Chilcott
Earl A. Coffea	Geo. Dunfee.
Chas. Garsline	Sanford Hill
Orville Kilmer	Howard LaFollette
Alonzo Lehman	Lewis Longacre
George Loveday	John C. Matthews
Chas McCarter	Martin McClintic
Howard J. Neff	Edward Newcomb
Ames Orcutt	B. T. Orcutt
Henry Rankin	Harry O. Rhoades
Conrad Schade	Ernest L. Scott
Vernie Seymour	George Shock
Otho Simpson	Wilbur Sloane
Fred. E. Smith	Worley Smith
Andrew J. Snoke	Dan. J. Spillman
Donald Stewart	Fred. Swihart
George B. Ward	Ardon C. Wilcox
Emery Wilcoxon	George McCleary (R)
Daniel A Bowman (R)	George C Hann (R)
Scott E. Harris (R)	Harry E. Keith (R)

Chas. M. Kiste (R)	Roy Moore (R)
Will McLaughlin (R)	William Ply (R)
Herman Wiley (R)	Wm D Watson (R)
Soll W. Foote (R)	John C. Bockman (R)
Lewis W. Brown (R)	Chas F. Harter (R)
Arthur Kuhn (R)	Chas. A. Powers (R)
Clark Chapman (R)	Louis E. Coleman (R)

Company I.

At the outbreak of the late war Company I was organized at Tipton, and Geo. Dwyer was commissioned Captain. On Nov. 19th, 1898, Capt. Dyer resigned. Robert M. Van Buskirk, 1st Lieut., was commissioned to fill the vacancy, 2d Lieut. George Knee promoted to 1st Lieut., and 1st Sergt. Jesse Barlow to 2d Lieut.

On June 27th the strength of this Company was increased to 105 officers and enlisted men.

The changes in the roster are here noted :

SERGEANT—Allea Gilford, transf. to U. S. Hosp Corps.

CORPORALS—

Wm. Brothers, discharged March 14, 1899.

Frank Logan, discharged March 27th, 1899.

Wilbur W. Wolverton, discharged Jan. 13, 1899.

WAGONER—Fred. Jarret, discharged March 27, 1899.

PRIVATES—

Dillon Alexander, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Nalzo Andrews, died Aug. 18, 1898.

C. Coyle, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Theodore Cox, discharged March 27, 1899.

Chas. B. Franklin, discharged Feb. 24, 1899.

Edward Franklin (R), deserted Jan. 23, 1899.

James Gillen, discharged Jan. 31, 1899.
 Geo. A. Lane, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.
 Chas. Leach, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.
 LeRoy Long, discharged March 27, 1899.
 Jos. L. Lovejoy, transferred to U. S. Hospital Corps.
 James A. Midtiff, deserted Dec. 30, 1898.
 Joseph Partlow, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.
 Albert W. Pickett (R), discharged Jan. 4, 1899.
 Chas. W. Purvis (R), discharged March 18, 1899.
 Carl C. Rubush (R), discharged Dec. 16, 1898.
 Wm. Temple, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.
 Geo. Vowter, died Oct. 9, 1898.

ROSTER AT MUSTER-OUT.

Capt. Robert M. VanBuskirk 2d Lieut. Jesse E. Barlow
 1st Lieut. Geo. A. Knee 1st Sergt. Horace Matthews

SERGEANTS—

Harry Mitchell	Harry Bues
Edward Grisham	James W. Russell
	Cleo Mount

CORPORALS—

Clarence Law	Albert Eaton
Frank Rice (R)	Harry Phares
Francis Kramer (R)	Robert Haskett
Chas. Snider	Walker Napier
Jacob J. Tennison	Geo. Dowell
Chas. Zauss	Otho McKay

COOK—A. O. Smith

ARTIFICER—Wm. Henderson

MUSICIANS—

Harry Huchthins	Wm. McCreary
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PRIVATES—

Jno J. Altmeyer	Marion Basey
Wm Bailey [R]	Walter Barbo

Edward Burnes	Arlie Cook
Wm. R. Day	Carl M. Campbell
Herman Dever	Edward Douglas
Harry Douglas	Estie Fields
Clem. Furry	Edward Garretson
Geo. Grisham	Benj. Garbit [R]
Harry Herman	Frank Hoback
Henry Hedrick	Dan Hoveas
Jasper Henry	Harry Justus
Gust. Klappham	Wm. Kennedy [R]
Peter W. Lamb	Otto Matthews [R]
Geo. Mossman [R]	Geo. Martin
Buzz Moreland	David McNew
Wm. Nelson [R]	Jno. Norris
Jesse Norris	Harry Pancake
Monroe Partlow	Gussie Paul [R]
Theo. Philpott [R]	Wm. Phillips
Oliver Pickeral	Peter Peal
Fred. Racobs	Wm. Rhoades
Antoine Reed [R]	Isaac Russell [R]
Richard Smith	Dilver Seright
Daniel Swartz	Otto Snyder [R]
Jerry Spaulding	Elmer Taylor
Rolly Thurman	Wm. Tobin
Howard Umpreys	Clarence Woodruff
Claude Wilson	

Company K.

Company K was organized at Huntington at the outbreak of the late war. On June 17th, 1898, it was recruited to the maximum strength.

The changes in the roster of this company are here noted.

SERGEANT—Otis W. Hadley, discharged Jan. 10, 1899.

CORPORAL—Edis Gebler, discharged March 30, 1899.

MUSICIAN—Bert. Bolinger, discharged March 14, 1899.

WAGONER—Henry H. Snyder, discharged Oct. 26, 1898.



THOMAS W. BEEL, SERGEANT.

PRIVATES—

Henry S. Altenbach, died July 30, 1898.

Lou S. Khin, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps.

Ray Lamoree, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

Wm. J. Morris, discharged Feb. 15, 1899.

Frank Rosebrough, died July 22, 1898.

Samuel Stickle, discharged Nov. 7, 1898.

Herman Terflinger, discharged Dec. 8, 1898.

Benj. G. Thrasher, discharged Jan. 30, 1898.

Wm. H. Culler, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Frank Drabenstat, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Leroy W. Strass, discharged Jan. 30, 1899.

ROSTER AT MUSTER-OUT.

Capt. Orison P. Lee 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Spencer
 1st Lieut. Leonard F. Wood 1st Sergt. Will H. Bloss

SERGEANTS—

Edgar R. Creamer	Thos W. Beel
Wm. S. Marford	Chas. A. Slusser
Howard O. Powell	Walter S. Mitchell

CORPORALS—

Calvin P. Richards	Walter O. Bowman
Fred. G. Kern	Robert R. Glum
Eugene Tooper	Oren Kunce
Carl P. Steele [R]	Alexander C. Common
Clarence Lovill	Herman B. Simonton
Chester L. Sprinkle	Edward A. Shock [R]
Chas. H. Plasterer	Levi Saylor

John J. Fryer

MUSICIANS—

Walter B. Parry	Ray Day
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ARTIFICER—Oscar L. Keiser.

WAGONER—John F. Cook

PRIVATES—

Attenbach, Wm G	Anson, Bert.
Baity, Edward S	Bretbruner, Wm W
Brown, John M.	Brubacker, Charles
Busher, Chas M	Burman, Wm C
Cole, Thomas J	Duiff, Aaron J
Eggiman, Charles F	Edsar, Harvey W
Faurote, Chas E	Ferguson, Geo W
Fetters, Earhart	Fisher, Harry
Fulton, Herbert M	Graver, Robert
Hier, Matthew W	Hughes, Howard W
Jacobs, Fay	Kitl, Milton J

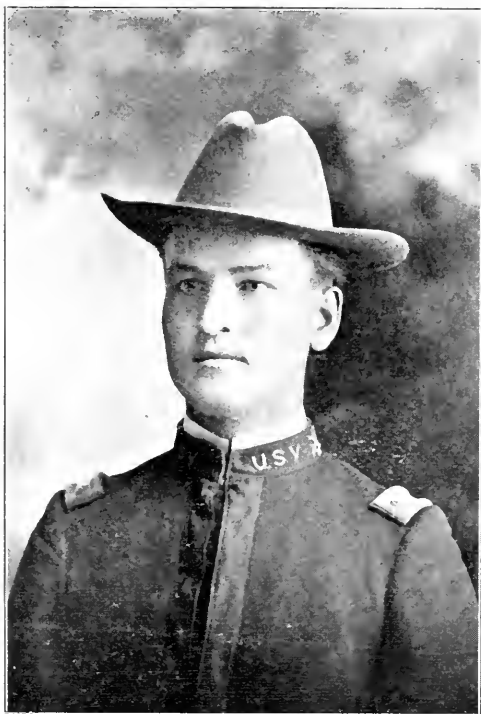
Klein, John J	Kumler, Oliver M
Layman, Wilbur	Leicht, William
Lerr, Bert E	Lyon, Clarence
Miller, Chas R	McLean, John F
Morgan, Wm J	Pressel, Ira O
Rathgeber, Jacob W	Reed, Fred
Reifert, Otto D	Robinson, John C
Seber, Oliver	Shamp, Carl
Smith, Odis	Snoke, Wm H
Spigelmyre, Ford E	Voght, Edward M
Whitehurst, Jacob W	Wright, Harvey W
Yeater, R H	Alles, Jacob W (R)
Baker, Ed F (R)	Bochner, John (R)
Burman, Herman (R)	Custard, John F (R)
Erlinbaugh, Wm (R)	Fetters, Samuel (R)
Gussman, A L (R)	Hippensteil, Harv R (R)
Johnson, Leroy (R)	Kesler, Herman B (R)
Kitt, Morton (R)	Mayre, Robt C (R)
Miller, Wm H (R)	Myers, John W (R)
Pfeifer, Geo D (R)	Sprinkle, Roscoe M (R)
Stalder, Henry W (R)	

Company L.

When war with Spain seemed sure, Company L. was organized at Anderson by Capt. Burr. and mustered into the National Guard.

On June 21, 1898, this company was recruited to a maximum. Men enlisted on June 21 are marked "R."

Three men were transferred from the First W. Va. Vol. The name and date of transfer is as follows:



ED. MILLER, MAJOR.

PRIVATES—

Elmer Cummings, March 3, 1899.

Thomas C. Smith, Feb. 5, 1899.

W. B. Sine, Jr., Jan. 24, 1899.

The following were discharged or transferred :

CORPORAL—Howard F. Henry, discharged Oct. 25, 1898.

PRIVATES—

C. S. Burr, discharged Dec. 18, 1898.

Harry Crull, discharged Feb. 11, 1899.

John Coburn (R), discharged Dec. 31, 1898.

John T. Lay, discharged Dec. 31, 1898.

Bert. Munyan [R], discharged Jan. 15, 1898.

Othello Roach, discharged Nov. 7, 1898.

Israel Brown, deserted Nov. 9, 1898.

O. F. Fickle, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Ed. Inclenrock, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Butler Livesay, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps.

W. S. Wagoner, transferred to U. S. Hosp. Corps.

Oscar Wynn [R], died Oct. 13, 1898, at Lexington. Ky.

ROSTER OF COMPANY L AT MUSTER-OUT.

Capt. Kenneth M. Burr	2d Lieut. Geo. C. Sausser.
1st Lieut. J. B. Collins.	1st Sergt. Herbert C. Brunt

SERGEANTS—

John J. Ellis	Chauncey O. Towell
Lee C. Newsom	D. V. Martin
Dorr S. Worden.	

CORPORALS—

John A. Ross	Roy N. Nichols
James O. Pattee	Chas. Tharp
Geo. Beason	Ruel E. Davenport
John L. Hopper	Robert Moon
Richard Welsh [R]	Charles Weger
Charles Fisher	

ARTIFICER—Arthur Rhonewus [R]

COOK—Lee Weger.

WAGONER—Thomas Dee.

PRIVATES—

Aldred, Howard	Atrim, Robert
Behtold, G A	Boyd, Charles
Bond, G W	Benbow, F M
Baily, Carl G	Broman, Wm H
Brown, C M	Bush, Henry
Bosworth, I G [R]	Bonhomme, J [R]
Baker, Jos	Bidwell, Chas [R]
Carpenter, E E	Carpenter, C A
Cooper, Bert J	Cumberledge, W J
Cole, Clement C	Deitrich, Herman
Dunbar, Enos J	Denney, Manford
Eaton, Edward	Falknor, C R
Evans, Francis [R]	Fisher, H H
Fountain, Jas A	Garrison, Levi
Griffith, H Z [R]	Hunt, Volney M J
Hiniger, E L	Hollenbeck, M A
Hayes, John S [R]	Hawkins, H C [R]
Jeffers, Roy S [R]	Keorper, John
Kiecher, John F	Kendrie, H M
Keckler, Frank [R]	Kellar, Oscar
Loch, Lewis	Lawson, Omer
Lycan, Wm P	Levy, F M, Jr
Linstrm, Oscar	Moore, Harry
Medsker, Byron	Morer, E B
Mingle, W W	Martin, J T
Murphy, Robert	Miller, James
McConnell, Robert [R]	Moulden, Howard [R]
Mansfield, Wm. [R]	Rosenfeld, H
Ricketts, Amos [R]	Radway, L E [R]



GEORGE B. BOWERS.

Shaffer, C. M.	Seybert, C [R]
Smith, Jos H	Stark, John [R]
Thomas, Harry	Frees, R C
Wilson, F M	Williams, Wm
Wilson, R L	Williamson, L C

Company M.

The home of Co. M is at Logansport. At the second call for volunteers it was recruited to a maximum.

SERGEANT—

Charles Richardson, discharged Feb. 24, 1899

CORPORAL—

Lucien Fourmier, discharged March 10, 1899

ARTIFICER—

James Holman, discharged Feb. 25, 1899

PRIVATES—

Asmus, Gust, discharged Jan. 31, 1899

Booth, Edwin B., discharged Dec. 12, 1898

Grant, William R., discharged March 28, 1899

Grainger, John I., discharged Feb. 28, 1899

Hanna, Thomas J., discharged Feb. 1, 1899

McElheny, Thomas J., discharged Jan. 25, 1899

Putnam, John W., discharged Jan. 31, 1899

Ray, Clare M., discharged Dec. 19, 1898

Williams, Charles S., discharged March 10, 1899

Catterlin, Fenton, discharged, date not known

Smith, Leroy, discharged, date not known

Boyer, Alex, trans. to U. S. V. Signal Corps, July 8, 1898

Cramer, Fred, trans. to Reg'l Band, May 25, 1898

Commons, Alexander C., trans. to Co. K, 160th, I. V. I., Aug. 11, 1898

Izor, Emmett, trans. to U. S. Hospital Corps, Nov.
18, 1898

Kearns, Frank C., trans. to Regimental Band, May
25, 1898

Patterson, Albert, trans. to U. S. Hospital Corps,
July 19, 1898

Wetsel, George H., trans. U. S. Hospital Corps, Nov.
12, 1898

Rizor, Orestes D., died Nov. 8, 1898

ROSTER CO. M.

Captain, David S. Bender 1st Lieut. William C. Dunn
2nd Lieut. Leroy Fitch

SERGEANTS—

Walter J. Behmer	Q. M., James Johnson
Frank Burket	William G. Huckleberry
Robert B. Gemmill	Thomas H. Crawford

CORPORALS—

Alva A. Crooks	Clarence Johnson
Charles G. Souders	Isaac N. Gipe
Harry A. Osborne	Hal T. Viney
Robert Denbo	Leroy Hewlett
Harry Fickell	Charles Bruner
Wise Ayers	Charles Bear

MUSICIANS—

Kirk Castle	Fred White
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ARTIFICER—James W. Elliott

COOK—John W. Powell

PRIVATES—

Albert, Anthony	Albert, William H.
Banta, Charles	Barron, Leon L.
Banta, Beaufort	Carroll, Owen
Cripe, John W.	Crockett, Charles
Castle, Burt	Cory, Harry

DeLawter, Jesse	Dolan, James
Dryer, Gust	Fisher, Oscar B.
Frushour, Francis	Fox, Emanuel
Fosler, William	Gates, William R. L.
Geiger, Frank	Gemmill, Thomas B.
Gibson, Arthur	Griffin, William
Griffin, John H.	Gall, Edward
Hager, Matthew	Hinkle, Jonathan
Hutton, Edwin L.	Hartman, Henry
Howser, Calvin E.	Jackson, Ernest
Jackson, Ira T.	Kerns, Charles W.
Laemle, Daniel W.	Ludwig, Samuel
McGinley, John	Meden, Albert
Merritt, Elmer	Myers, Rollin H.
Moore, William	Newby, John A.
O'Riley, John	Peck, Charles
Patton, Jesse B.	Powell, Anson B.
Ray, John F.	Rennells, Benjamin H.
Robertson, Rennie	Rollings, William
Rupp, Jacob	Rollings, Lee Z.
Runyon, Alden C.	Schmerber, William
Shewman, Joseph	Stoughton, Arthur
Surgart, John F.	Snyder, Maklon
Voll, Robert	Wallrath, Henry

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Biographies of Officers.

George W. Gunder, Colonel.

Colonel Gunder was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1842, and reared on the farm. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Montgomery county, Ohio. He attended the common school until fifteen years old, when he entered the seminary at Louisburg, Ohio, graduating two years later. Soon after graduation he began teaching school and followed that vocation three years.

At the commencement of the great Civil War, Colonel Gunder gave up the civil pursuits of life to begin his military career as a private in Co. B, of the 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Although enlisting as a private, he was mustered into the army as first sergeant, holding that rank until September, 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Co. G, of the same regiment. In the beginning of 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the company in which he enlisted. During the summer of 1864, he served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General in the defenses of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad. He participated in the Battle of Shiloh, the campaign against Corinth, the second Battle of Ft.

Donelson, and served in the campaign against Atlanta, in Thomas' March, and the Battle of Nashville. The war closing in 1865, Colonel Gunder was mustered out, and returning to his home he entered the mercantile business. In 1868, he removed to Marion, Indiana, and continued in the same business until the late war. Colonel Gunder organized a company of the Indiana Legion in 1885, which was assigned and mustered in as Co. D, Third Regiment of Indiana Legion, he being commissioned Captain. After serving as Captain three years, he was commissioned Major of the Third Battalion, Third Regiment, Indiana Legion. With this regiment he was in camp at LaFayette, Evansville and Indianapolis. He was commissioned Colonel in the Indiana Legion in 1891, and during the Chicago riots in 1894, was in command of all the State troops at that place, which were six companies of the Fourth Regiment, six of the Third Regiment and three of the Second Regiment. When the Indiana Legion was transferred to the Indiana National Guard, Colonel Gunder retained his rank as Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, and since 1895 has been Senior Colonel of the Indiana National Guard. After the State troops were mustered into the Federal Service, Governor Mount assigned Colonel Gunder to the command of all troops at Camp Mount.

After Brigadier General Fred D. Grant had left for Porto Rico, Colonel Gunder had com-



RECONCENTRADO VILLAGE NEAR MATANZAS.

mand of all the troops in Camp Grant at Newport News, Va.; he afterward commanded a brigade at Camp Hamilton, Ky., and later the brigade at Camp Conrad, Ga.

W. L. Kiger, Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Kiger first learned military duties under the direction of a regular army officer while a cadet in the Ohio State University, afterward serving two years in Sixth Infantry, Ohio National Guard. On December 12, 1890, he was elected Captain of Co. E, Fourth Infantry, Indiana State Guards, commissioned Major in the same regiment in April of 1892, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard in August of 1895. He was in active service during the Hammond riots of 1894, and was in command of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Kiger was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 3, 1861, reared on the farm, he attended the public school, but at the age of sixteen entered the Chillicothe High School. After graduating from the high school he entered the Ohio State University, where he took a course in civil engineering. After graduating, he followed his chosen profession for two years, abandoning it to embark in the hardware trade at Stelopolis, Iowa, where he remained until 1886. On leaving Iowa, he went to Bluffton, Indiana, where he was employed by

the Williamson Bros., hardware merchants. Later Williamson Bros. formed the firm of the Williamson Hardware Co., of which Lieutenant Colonel Kiger became a member. Lieutenant Colonel Kiger has a wife and child; he was married to Miss Alice Beek, of Lancaster, Ohio. He is a Presbyterian, taking an active part in church work. Although a Republican in a city where Democrats predominate, he was elected a member of the Bluffton Board of Education, serving three years in that office.

John J. Kyle, Major and Surgeon.

John J. Kyle, M. D., was born in Aurora, Indiana, in 1868, is the son of Dr. Thomas M. Kyle, a prominent surgeon of Indiana, who died February 11, 1899. He received his preparatory education in Moore Hill College, from which he graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. Choosing medicine as a profession, he attended the Miami Medical College, and graduated in 1889 with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. He lived in Aurora until 1894, then located in Marion, Indiana, where he practiced medicine, making a specialty of treating the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

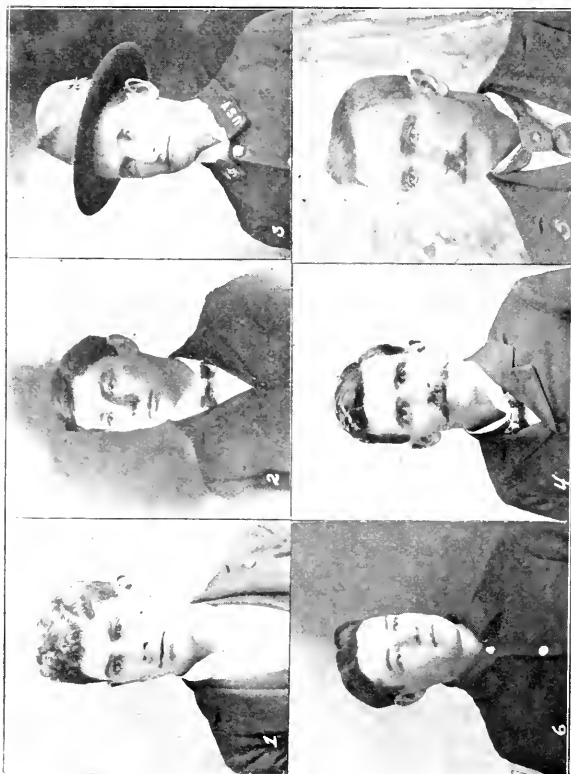
To further his success, he went abroad in 1895, spending that year in study at the University of Berlin and Moorsfield Hospital at London.

Major Kyle has contributed to such medical journals as the American Journal of Ophthalmology, the Journal of the American Medical Association, and the Journal of Ophthalmologic. He is a prominent member of the American Medical Association and the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto Laryngologic Association. Of the fraternal organizations, he is an earnest member of the Knight Templars and Order of Elks. During eight years Major Kyle was Assistant Surgeon of the 4th Infantry Indiana National Guard, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, gave up a large and lucrative practice to enter the army. May 4th, 1898, he was commissioned Major and Surgeon and assigned to the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At Camp Thomas, he was detailed Surgeon in charge of the Second Division, First Army Corps, Ambulance Corps. In August he accompanied the regiment to Newport News, where he was Chief Surgeon of Camp Grant. At Lexington, Ky., he was Acting Brigade Surgeon, serving on the Staff of Brigadier General Wiley. On Oct. 22, 1898, he was sent to Columbus, Ga., to establish the First Brigade Hospital, of the First Army Corps. The Hospital established was a model in every respect. This was recognized by Brigadier General Sanger who issued a special order complimenting Major Kyle very highly. Dec. 22, 1899, he returned to the regiment and later served with it in Cuba.

Lawrence E. Harter, Major, First Battalion.

Major Harter's military experience began as a private in Co. E, First Infantry, Indiana State Legion, in 1888. After serving a year as a private, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Co. K, Second Infantry, Indiana State Legion, and his next promotion was that of Captain of Co. K, of the same regiment, afterwards transferred to Co. K, Third Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was again commissioned Captain and assigned to Co. H, Fourth Infantry, and on August 26, 1896, was commissioned a Major in the Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard. On April 25, 1898, he was senior Major of the Fourth Infantry and mustered into the Volunteer Army on May 12, 1898, as Major of the First Battalion. Previous to his enlistment in the Federal service, he was in active service during the Roby Riots in 1893, and the Hammond Riots in 1894.

Major Harter was born in Warsaw, Indiana, March 11, 1861. When he was five months old his mother died, leaving him to be reared by his grandparents who resided on a farm; while there he attended the public school. Finishing the common school course, he attended the Warsaw High School graduating at the end of four years. All this time, he was compelled to work on the farm during the summer months to earn money to defray his school expenses. During the winter of 1881, he graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, Ill. For the



1. J. C. BONDHOMME.
 2. WM. CUMMINGS.
 3. CHARLES HOWER.
 4. SERGT. A. R. LITTLE.
 5. GEO. H. KENYON.
 6. SERGT. J. W. PEPPER.

following two years he was employed by the Adams and United States Express Co's, resigning that position to accept a position as book-keeper which he held five years. Leaving this position, he accepted a position as deputy sheriff, afterward serving as deputy surveyor, then as deputy treasurer. While serving in these different positions he filled the office of City Clerk, holding this office five years. Major Harter was married to Miss Emma J. Valentine on Dec. 31, 1881. His family consists of a wife and three children.

John J. Backman, Major.

Major John J. Backman was born in Aurora, Ind., Sept. 13, 1864, was reared in that city and began his education in its schools. After graduating from the Aurora High School, he entered Rix's Collegiate School at Cincinnati, Ohio. Graduating from that institution, he took a course in the Peekskill, N. Y. Military Academy and graduated in 1886. Successfully taking the entrance examination and being admitted into the Yale University, he was compelled to abandon on account of sickness, his ambition to further pursue his studies to fit him for a professional life. Being thus disappointed he turned his attention to business, fitting himself for that work by obtaining a business education in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

His first business venture was the milling and grain business which he conducted for four years. Selling this business, he became one of the principal stockholders in a company engaged in the manufacture of undertakers' supplies. At present he is its secretary and general manager.

In 1894, Major Backman was elected City Clerk of Aurora and re-elected in 1898, the duties of the office having been performed by a deputy during the Major's service in the army. Major Backman married Miss Lucie DuChemin in March of 1895. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Major Backman's education makes him very competent for a military command. He first applied his military knowledge in the organization of Co. F, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard of Aurora Ind., he being commissioned its first lieutenant. After three years of service, he was elected captain, his command seeing active service during two weeks at the Clark's Switch Strike. He served three years as captain, and on Oct. 7, 1896, was commissioned Major in the Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guards. On May 12, 1898, he was commissioned Major in the Volunteer Army and assigned to the Second Battalion of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Edmund P. Miller, Major.

Edmund P. Miller was born on March 4, 1876, and reared in Adams county, Indiana. He was

educated in the Decatur City Schools, graduating from the High School in 1892. This same year he enlisted in Co. B, Fourth Regiment of the Indiana Legion, and the following year was made Corporal. He attended the camps of instruction at Frankfort, Terre Haute and Indianapolis. In May of 1894, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Co. B, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Legion. During his term of service as Lieutenant he was on duty at the Hammond riots.

In April of 1895, he was elected and commissioned Captain of Co. B, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and re-elected in April of 1898. He was promoted to the rank of Major, May 2, 1898, assigned to the Third Battalion and mustered into the Federal Service as Major.

**Frank Wilbur Foxworthy, Captain and
Assistant Surgeon.**

Frank Wilbur Foxworthy, M. D., Ph. B., the son of a Methodist minister, was born at Kentland, Indiana, October 22, 1873. His early boyhood was spent in Indiana, afterward moving to Illinois. He attended the Pana, Ill., High School, graduating in 1890 with first honors. The same year he entered the DePauw University, graduating with the degree of Ph. B. and from the Military School with the rank

of Captain. While in college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta.

In August of 1894, Captain Foxworthy entered the office of Dr. Joseph W. Marsee, Dean of the Medical College of Indiana, where he re-



FRANK WILBUR FOXWORTHY, CAPTAIN AND
ASSISTANT SURGEON.

mained until April, 1897, during this time taking a course in the Medical College of Indiana, the Medical Department of the University of Indianapolis and graduating March 31, 1897.

with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he entered a competitive examination and was appointed House Surgeon of the St. Vincent's Hospital of Indianapolis, resigning at the end of one year to enter the army.

Previous to entering the U. S. service, he was a member of the Indiana National Guard, joining that organization in 1894, and serving on the staff of the chief medical officer, Colonel W. M. Wright, until May 4, 1898, when he received his commission as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In June of 1898, he was detached from the regiment to serve as assistant to Colonel Nicholas Senn, at Leiter Hospital, and from August to December as assistant to Major Edgar A. Mearns, Chief Surgeon of the John Blair Gibbs General Hospital at Lexington, Ky. On Dec. 26, 1898, he was appointed Surgeon of the Brigade Hospital, Columbus, Ga., serving there until the latter part of January, 1899, when he was ordered to Matanzas, Cuba.

William J. Vigus, Chaplain.

William Jordan Vigus was born July 25, 1835, in Warminster, Nelson county, Virginia. In 1853 he came to Logansport, Indiana, and for a time was employed as a clerk in a store. The seven succeeding years were devoted in

teaching a select school, the public schools of Logansport and in the study of medicine.

Having been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church for several years he entered the ministry of that church and in April, 1860, was admitted to the North Indiana Conference



WILLIAM J. VIGUS, CHAPLAIN.

and appointed to Mexico Circuit. He was subsequently appointed to Logansport, Centerville, Indianapolis, Kendallville, Peru, Wabash, Muncie, Union City, Richmond, Anderson, Warsaw District, and eleven years as superintendent of the American Bible Society for Indiana. In 1893 he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was a member of Colonel Isaac Gray's regiment during the celebrated Morgan

raid, the brigade being under the command of Gen. Wilson. Prior to this he assisted materially in the recruiting service. He was a delegate to the National Encampment G. A. R. at Detroit, Mich. On December 12, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Mount, Chaplain of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and joined the command at Camp Conrad, Columbus, Ga., and served as such during the Cuban campaign. Having no tent for public services, he conducted meetings in the open air, had song service, prayer meetings in private tents, visited the sick in hospital and in quarters, and made himself generally useful to friend at home and soldier in camp.

Captain Bender, Co. M.

D. S. Bender, Captain of Co. M, is a veteran of two wars. When the great civil war broke out he enlisted at the first call, but was rejected. He enlisted three times before he was accepted as a member of Co. I, 47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was immediately made first corporal and soon afterward first sergeant. His efficiency as a soldier was recognized before he was twenty years of age by promotion to second lieutenant in March of 1863. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, and on May 16, at Champion Hills, Miss., was wounded in the right arm. He was promoted First Lieutenant in Septem-

ber of 1864, to Captain in April of 1865, and mustered out November 1, 1865. He was mustered out as Captain of the company in which he enlisted as a private. Not contented with the honors of one war, on April 26, 1898, he or-



CAPTAIN BENDER.

ganized Co. M, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and was commissioned Captain.

Captain Bender was born April 4, 1843, in Carlisle, Penna. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Huntington, Indiana, and two years later to Wabash county. He received a common school education, and at the

age of thirteen made a trip to Minnesota by stage and upon returning found his father engaged in a general merchandise business. He assisted his father in this business until 1861. After the Civil war and until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he engaged in the drug trade and railway mail service.

E. E. Derr, Captain Co. F.

Captain Derr was born September 30th, 1866, in Wabash, Indiana, removing in 1872 with his



E. E. DERR, CAPTAIN.

parents to Ossian, Indiana, where he received his education in the public school. After attending the Ossian High School, he spent one year

in teaching. Purchasing a barber shop, he engaged in that business up to the time of his enlistment in the army. On May 4, 1897, he organized Co. F, Fourth Infantry, I. N. G., and was commissioned Captain. In February of 1890, he was married to Miss Alice Woodward. They have two sons, Dale, six years of age, and Russell, three years. Captain Derr was clerk and treasurer of Ossian at the time of his enlistment.

Charles A. Sharp, Captain of Co. H.

Captain Sharp enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment Indiana Legion, August 9, 1890, as a private; attended the encampments as private, at Frankfort, and Fort Wayne as sergeant, Terre Haute and Indianapolis and the Roby and Hammond riots as second lieutenant. In September of 1895, he was elected first lieutenant and attended the encampment at Indianapolis, and on May 23, 1897, was elected captain of Co. H, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard.

Captain Sharp was born at Quincy, Ohio, January 22, 1874, but removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1880, and to Warsaw, Indiana, in 1887. He graduated from the Warsaw high school in 1881, and was afterward employed by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. At the time of his enlistment he was deputy surveyor of Koseiusko county.

He is a member of the Improved Order of

Red Men, and a charter member of Camp Henry Clay No. 1, of the Service men of the Spanish-American war.

J. R. Wimmer, Captain Co. D.

Captain J. R. Wimmer began his military career in 1893, as First Lieutenant of Co. D, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Legion. Serving his



J. R. WIMMER, CAPTAIN.

term of enlistment, he mustered again in the same company and with the same rank. In June of 1896, he was commissioned Captain of Co. D, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard. During his service as First Lieutenant,

he assisted in quelling the Hammond riots of 1894.

Captain Wimmer was born at Somerset, Indiana, in August of 1868. He received his education in the Wabash public schools, and choosing pharmacy as his profession, engaged in the drug trade twelve years. He was afterward employed by the Underwood Mfg. Co., resigning that position to enter the volunteer army. In September of 1891, he was married to Miss Carrie E. Sutherland. They have one child, a daughter.

Fred. D. Ballou, Captain of Co. A.

Captain Ballou was born at Pern, Indiana, November 24, 1868, moved to Logansport, Indiana, with his parents in 1872, to Indianapolis in 1874, and the following year again to Logansport. He attended the public schools of Logansport and Indianapolis until he was sixteen years of age, when he quit to seek employment, thus spending his youth and earlier years of manhood in Logansport. In 1889 he removed to Marion, Indiana, where his parents had preceded him. In 1892 Captain Ballou was employed by the treasurer of the Marion Branch of the National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, was considered a valued assistant to the clerical force of the institution, and

was still in the treasurer's employ when the Spanish-American war was declared.

Captain Ballou's father, J. Y. Ballou, although crippled in his youth, organized a company of infantry in 1861, and was commissioned first lieutenant, but not being able to endure the fa-



FRED. D. BALLOU, CAPTAIN.

tigue of an infantryman, he was detailed recruiting officer. He afterward assisted in organizing a troop of cavalry, was commissioned first lieutenant, afterward captain, and serving until 1865.

The captain was a member of the famous Logansport Greys for two years, and in March of 1892, a member of Co. A, Fourth regiment Indiana Legion, being appointed corporal at the

organization, was soon after promoted to sergeant, then to first sergeant. In April, of 1893, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and on December 11, 1895, captain of Co. A, Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guard, serving in that capacity until the late war.

In August of 1893, Captain Ballou was married to Miss Gertrude Crumrine, of Marion, Indiana. In June of 1898, Mrs. Ballou joined her husband at Chickamauga Park, and with him shared camp life until August, when the regiment was under orders to sail for Porto Rico, when she returned home, rejoining him at Lexington, Ky., in October, accompanied him to Columbus, Georgia, returning home in January of 1899, when the regiment sailed for Cuba.

John M. Lenhart, Captain of Co. B.

Captain John M. Lenhart is the son of a farmer, born in Mercer county, Ohio, April 14, 1866, reared on the farm and educated in the common school, and remaining on the farm until he had reached his eighteenth year, when he went to Adams county, Indiana. Here he engaged in saw milling for two years, again returning to Ohio where he was employed by the Celina Lumber Co. Again he removed to Indiana, entering the employ of the Adams County Lumber Co., remaining with that company until

April 26, 1898, resigning to enter the volunteer army.

On October 16, 1894, he was married to Miss Myrtle Steele. His family consists of his wife and two children. Captain Lenhart's military training extends through seven years as a member of the State Guard and the Indiana National Guard, serving in all the ranks, from private to and including Captain. He saw active service



JOHN M. LENHART, CAPTAIN.

during the Hammond strike in 1894. On May 12, 1898, he was commissioned Captain in the volunteer army. As an officer he has served honestly and faithfully, ever watchful and eager to do his duty. In civil life he is noted for his integrity and strict application to business.

Kenneth M. Burr, Captain of Co. L.

Kenneth M. Burr was educated in Peekskill, N. Y., Military Academy. Previous to his military education, he attended the Anderson High School and was a student in the DePauw University. Captain Burr was born in Anderson, Indiana, in 1872, where he first applied his military education by organizing a company of Infantry in December, 1891. This company was



KENNETH M. BURR, CAPTAIN.

mustered into the State service by Colonel Gunder and assigned to the Second Regiment as Co. C, Captain Burr receiving the commission of First Lieutenant, serving as such until elected Captain in April, 1893. His command saw twenty days of active service during the coal

strikes of 1894. He resigned this captaincy October 1, 1896, but at the commencement of the recent war organized Co. L, and on April 28, was elected Captain, his command being assigned to the Fourth Infantry I. N. G.

H. C. Brown, Captain of Co. E.

Captain H. C. Brown entered the volunteer service as a first sergeant, but in less than ten months was promoted to captain, thus, perhaps,



H. C. BROWN, CAPTAIN.

making the best record as to promotion of any officer in the volunteer army of the late war. He was born in Wauseon, Ohio, July 27, 1871, and

in the autumn of 1873, removed with his parents to Colorado, where he was educated in the Buena Vista city schools, and graduated from its high school. In 1886, he went to Wyoming and was employed in the herding of cattle until 1893. Leaving Wyoming in 1893, he went to Bluffton, Indiana, where he engaged in oil tank building until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

While in Wyoming, Captain Brown joined Co. F, First Infantry, Wyoming National Guard in January of 1889, serving as trumpeter until 1893. In 1894 he became a member of Co. E, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and served at the Hammond riots as duty sergeant. On April 26, 1898, he enrolled as a volunteer and was mustered into the Federal service as first sergeant, elected captain February 2, 1899, commissioned February 22, the date of the commission being February 1, 1899.

Robert M. Van Buskirk, Captain of Co. I.

Captain Robert M. Van Buskirk was reared on the farm in Tipton county, Indiana, where he was born July 27, 1862. He received a common school education, and when he was twenty years old he attended two terms at the Danville, Indiana, Normal College. From this college he returned to the farm, afterward teaching school for seven terms, four of which were taught near Ft. Scott, Kansas, where he resided two years.

On returning to Indiana he continued to teach school, afterward serving two years as city engineer of Tipton. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he assisted in organizing Co. I, I. N. G., which was mustered into the Fourth Infantry. Captain Van Buskirk was



ROBERT M. VAN BUSKIRK, CAPTAIN.

commissioned first lieutenant. He served as first lieutenant in the U. S. service until November 20, 1898, when he was commissioned captain.

On March 10, 1886, Captain Van Buskirk was married to Miss Emma McCullough. He is the father of three sons, the oldest having been born on the anniversary of his father's birthday. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of Maccabees.

Thomas Marks, Captain of Co. C.

Captain Marks was born at La Fayette, Indiana, February 8, 1876; educated in the La Fayette city schools, graduating from the high school,



THOMAS MARKS, CAPTAIN.

then entering Purdue University and graduating in 1896 with the Degree of B. M. E. He was a student in the military department of the Purdue University for two years, second lieutenant of Co. C, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and on May 12, 1896, commissioned captain. Captain Marks was commissioned in the Federal service on May 12, 1898. During the most of his term of service he was detailed as Judge Advocate of the general court martial.

Joseph R. Harrison, Captain of Co. G.

Joseph R. Harrison, captain of Co. G. and the senior captain in the Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guard, was born in Noble county, Indiana, on May 28, 1862. His father is of Scotch-Irish, and his mother of English parent-



JOSEPH R. HARRISON, CAPTAIN.

age. He was educated in the public schools of Churubusco, Indiana, and at the age of fourteen taught successfully his first term of school. At the age of seventeen he entered the clerk's office of the Whitley county Circuit court as deputy, serving until 1888 when he was offered, and accepted the position of first assistant clerk of the United States court of the Fourth district of New Mexico. In 1890 he resigned the position,

returned to Columbia City, his present home, entered the office of Collins & Adams, and, under their direction, took a course in law. After examination he was admitted to the bar but never practiced. During the seven years just previous to his enlistment in the army, conducted a book, stationery and general store at his home. During the captain's term of service in the army the business was conducted by his wife.

Captain Harrison was married on February 10, 1881, to Jennie E., daughter of Colonel George W. Stough, of the 88th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who fell at Chickamauga in 1863. Four children bless this union, all of which are living. The captain was a member of the Columbia City Board of Education for a number of years; is a Scotch Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Knight of Pythias.

Captain Harrison was assistant adjutant general of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, at the camp at the Weil farm in Kentucky, and was complimented highly on the manner in which he discharged his duties. He was in command of the first battalion for three months during the sickness of Major Harter.

He is an expert accountant, a fine penman, and worthy of the confidence and esteem reposed in him.

Eugene Buehler, Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.

Eugene Buehler, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 28, 1872. His education began in the Wyoming Grammar School from which he graduated. He then chose the medi-



EUGENE BUEHLER, LIEUTENANT AND ASSISTANT
SURGEON.

cal profession and attended the Chicago Ophthalmic College and Hospital, graduating with honors February 3, 1895. Entering the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Indiana, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1894, he joined the Indiana National Guard, serving on the staff of the Chief Medical

Officer, Colonel W. M. Wright, until May 4, 1898, when he received his commission as Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. From June 22 to December 27 of the same year, Lieutenant Buehler acted as Surgeon of the regiment.

**Henry F. McFeely, First Lieutenant and
Regimental Adjutant.**

Lieutenant Henry F. McFeely was born at Minneapolis, Minn., November 26, 1873, when yet a child his parents removed with him to Union City, Indiana, where they resided but a few years when they removed to Marion, Indiana, their present home. He was educated in the Marion City Schools, graduating from the High school in 1891, and from August, 1893, to May, 1894, was Recorder for the Government Survey of the Mississippi River by the Mississippi River Commission.

Lieutenant McFeely enlisted in Co. A, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Legion, in June of 1891, served as a private and corporal until 1895, when he was appointed Regimental Color Sergeant of the Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, in the summer of 1896, was made Sergeant Major, and in November of 1896, commissioned First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant. On May 12, 1898, he was commissioned First Lieu-

tenant in the Volunteer army and assigned Regimental Adjutant of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

William L. Hughes, Second Lieutenant of Co. H.

Lieutenant Hughes was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 14, 1862, moved from Ohio in 1866, to Etna Green, Indiana, and removing from there to Warsaw in 1875. He was educated in the Warsaw city schools. He became a painter and previous to entering the army devoted his entire time to that occupation. He was married to Miss Lillie B. Vanator on May 30, 1888. They have a family of six children, two boys and four girls.

Lieutenant Hughes joined Co. E, First Regiment, Indiana Legion, in March of 1887, serving three years as private, three years a Quarter-Master-Sergeant, and two years as Sergeant-Major, and in 1896 was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Indiana National Guard.

He served as a Duty Sergeant at the Roby riots and as Sergeant-Major at the Hammond riots. Lieutenant Hughes was recruiting officer for the First Battalion in June of 1898.

On August 15, 1898, he was taken to the General Hospital at Ft. Monroe, Va., as a typhoid fever patient, remaining there until September 13, when he was granted leave of

absence and was away from his company in all, seventy-one days. He is a member of the I. O. R. M. of Warsaw.

**Fred. L. Beshore, First Lieutenant and Battalion
Adjutant.**

Fred. L. Beshore began his military career when but fifteen years of age as a private in Co. A, Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guards in



FRED. L. BESHORE, FIRST LIEUT. AND BATT'N ADJ'T.

1888. Two years later he was appointed corporal, but was almost immediately elected first lieutenant, holding that commission until 1892, when he was commissioned captain. He received an honorable discharge at the expiration

of this commission. When mustered into the Federal service, he was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed Adjutant of the Third Battalion.

Adjutant Beshore's birthplace is Marion, Ind., Jan. 18, 1873, being the date of his birth. He received his education in the public schools, afterwards engaging in the grocery business in his native city.

Levi L. Marts, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.

Levi L. Marts, a veteran of two wars, the great Civil War and the Spanish-American War, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 11, 1836, educated in the common schools, in 1849 removed to Adams county, Indiana, where he settled in the woods and cleared a farm. In 1856 he removed to Wells County, Ind., engaged in plastering two years, then entered a general store as clerk, resigning to enter the Volunteer Army in 1861.

Lieut. Marts enlisted on April 21, 1861, as musician, soon after promoted to principal musician. In 1863 he re-enlisted as a veteran and was appointed commissary sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant, afterwards commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

During his service he participated in the battle of Island No. 10, of Fort Pillow, New Madrid, Miss., Ruddlespont, Arkansas Post, Du Volts Bluff, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hill, Black River and Vicksburg, where the army lay sieged forty-six



LEVI L. MARTS, FIRST LIEUT. AND BATT'N ADJ'T.

days. He also engaged in the last battle of the war, which was fought on the old Palo Alto battleground on May 13th, 1865, after which the army went into camp at Brownville, Texas. From the American side he saw the historic battle between the French army, commanded by General Mejialih, and the Mexican army, by General Cortina, the Mexicans being routed,—this to the disappointment of the Americans.

His service ending February 2, 1866, he returned to Bluffton, Ind., engaged in general merchandise in partnership with his former employer. Removing to Wayne County, Ohio, he entered the hardware trade, again returning to Bluffton, Ind., in 1879 to engage in the dry goods trade until 1884, when he established a boot and shoe trade, and in 1889 sold out to enter the employ of J. W. Tribolet, clothier, retaining that position until the declaration of the late war.

Lieutenant Marts was quartermaster sergeant of the Fourth Regiment Indiana Legion in 1891, in 1892 was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Battalion. When the Indiana Legion was transferred to the I. N. G. he retained his rank and was afterward assigned to the First Battalion. Not content with the honors of many battles, he enrolled again, and on May 12th, 1898, was mustered in as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Battalion.

He was married to Miss Martha S. Clark on Sept. 6th, 1859. They have a family of four daughters.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, a Knight of Honor and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a delegate to G. A. R. National Encampment and an aid on the staff of John G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief.

**Charles S. Maltby, First Lieutenant and Battalion
Adjutant.**

Charles S. Maltby, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, spent his boyhood in Aurora, Indiana, where he was born September 7, 1874. He began his education in the city schools, but on completing his second year in the high school,



CHARLES S. MALTBY, FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BATTALION
ADJUTANT.

entered Morris Hill college, where he studied for four years. Two years more were spent in the University of Indiana, graduating in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From 1897 to the time of his enlistment, he engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. On May 15, 1898, he wedded Miss Lela Barnett, a niece of Colonel

Barnett, of the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Adjutant Maltby's first experience as a soldier was that of a private in the Indiana National Guard. During three years of service he attended the Fort Wayne and Terre Haute encampments, and in December, 1897, was appointed a battalion adjutant in the Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guard. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the volunteer army and assigned adjutant of the second battalion of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

E. G. Hinkley, First Lieutenant Co. H.

Lieutenant E. G. Hinkley was born at Sturgis, Michigan, June 10, 1874; in 1877 removed with his parents to Albion, Michigan; in 1881 to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1890 he removed to Warsaw, Indiana, where he was employed by the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Co., until the outbreak of the late war.

Lieutenant Hinkley joined Co. H, Fourth Regiment Indiana Legion in 1892, served in the Roby and Hammond riots as corporal, in 1895 at Indianapolis as sergeant; and in May of 1897, was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. H, Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guard.

Lieutenant Hinkley served as provost marshal in Columbus, Ga., was relieved and detailed as

quarter-master of the first brigade hospital. He reported to his company January 31, 1899. While in Camp Mount he received a twenty-four hours leave of absence on May 7, 1898, and was married to Miss Bertha Double, of Fort

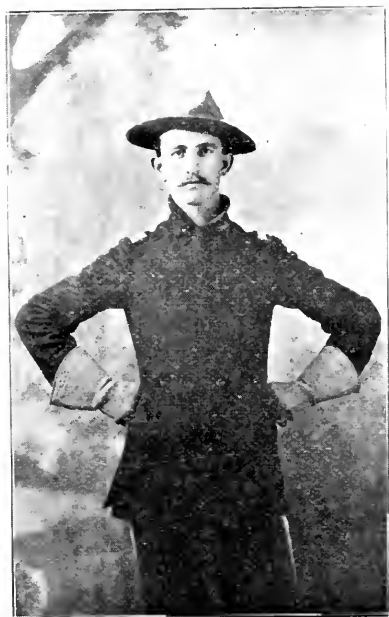


E. G. HINKLEY, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Wayne, Indiana. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Maccabees. His father was a member of troop M, New York volunteer cavalry, and served under Kilpatrick in the Civil war.

Boston L. Vail, First Lieutenant of Co. A.

Lientenant Boston L. Vail first served as a private in the State Guards, enlisting at Portland, Indiana, in 1891, afterward being transferred to the Marion Company. After two



BOSTON L. VAIL, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

years' service as a private, he was promoted to Corporal, from Corporal to Sergeant, and in the spring of 1896 elected Second Lieutenant. On March 24, 1897, he was commissioned First Lieutenant with which rank he was mustered into the Volunteer army.

When the order was issued in June of 1898, to recruit the companies in the service to a maximum, Lieutenant Vail was detailed mustering officer for the Second Battalion. He served on the General Court Martial held at Fort San Severino, Matanzas, Cuba. Lieutenant Vail was born June 29, 1875, in Huntington county, Indiana, attended the public schools and graduated from the Portland High School in 1892. He was married in 1896 to Miss Theresca Oswald, of Delphi, Indiana. At the time of his enlistment in the army, he was engaged in the confectionery trade at Marion, Indiana.

Frank M. Beshore, Second Lieutenant of Co, A,

Frank M. Beshore began his military training in 1891, at the age of sixteen years as a private in the Indiana National Guard. After two years service as a private, he was promoted to Corporal, and soon after to Sergeant, serving as First Sergeant until elected Second Lieutenant, April 14, 1897. He held this commission until mustered into the Federal service with the same rank. Lieutenant Beshore was born in Marion, Indiana, May 6, 1875. His education is that of a common school course. Previous to his enlistment he was engaged in the grocery business in Marion.

George Knee, First Lieutenant of Co. I.

Lieutenant Knee was born in LaFayette, Indiana, April 11, 1876, living there until he was eighteen years of age. During that time he attended the public, grammar and high schools.



GEORGE KNEE, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

He afterward removed to Tipton, Indiana, where he was employed by the L. E. & W. R. R. Co., but resigned his position with that company to volunteer. He enrolled on the 23rd day of April, 1898, as a volunteer and member of Co. I, and was elected second lieutenant. On December 16, 1898, he received a promotion to first lieutenant to fill a vacancy.

R. Floyd Wilson, First Lieutenant of Co. F.

Lieutenant Wilson enlisted in Co. F, Fourth Indiana National Guard, January 20, 1898, as a private, and on May 8, of the same year, was commissioned first lieutenant.



R. FLOYD WILSON, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Lieutenant Wilson was born at Ossian, Indiana, January 2, 1877, reared on the farm, and educated in the Ossian city schools, graduating from the high school in 1893. After graduation he taught school three years, then attended college at Ada, Ohio, two years. He was a student of the classics and a cadet under Captain John Morgan, U. S. army. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was engaged in teaching, resigning to enter the army.

Lester A. Bergan, First Lieutenant of Co. E.

Lester A. Bergan began his military career in 1895, as a private in Co. E, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard. After he had served eighteen months the company disbanded, reor-



LESTER A. BERGAN, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

ganizing in 1897, when he again enlisted as a private, but was immediately appointed sergeant. He entered the volunteer army with his company with the rank of sergeant, was commissioned second lieutenant on January 5, 1899, and was promoted to first lieutenant February 22, 1899, his commission dating January 28, 1899.

Le Roy Fitch Second Lieutenant Co. M.

Le Roy Fitch was born at Logansport, Indiana, August 10, 1870; he attended the Logansport city school until he was thirteen years old, when



LE ROY FITCH, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

he removed with his parents to Florida, where they remained four years, returning to Indiana where his father died.

He chose plumbing as his avocation but abandoned it to enter the mail service. He was employed by the City Electric Light Co., resigning to enter the volunteer army. He assisted in organizing Co. M. and was chosen second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Fitch's father served four years in the Civil war and was promoted to captain in the 46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Charles E. Barnhart, First Lieutenant of Co. B.

First Lieutenant of Co. B, Charles E. Barnhart began his military career as a private in the State Guards of Indiana: his first active service was during the Roby riots in 1894. He was



CHARLES E. BARNHART, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

promoted corporal in 1895, but held the rank of first sergeant at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war; his ability as an officer was then recognized by the company electing him second lieutenant: he entered the Federal service as a second lieutenant, serving with this rank until November 12, 1898, when he was promoted to first lieutenant, his commission dating from August 10, 1898.

Lieutenant Barnhart was born in Decatur,

Indiana, November 27, 1873; his education was acquired in the schools of his own city, he graduating from its high school in 1893.

John B. Collins, First Lieutenant of Co. L.

Lieutenant John B. Collins was born in Anderson, Indiana, on Christmas day, 1869, and educated in the Anderson city schools. Lieutenant Collins was married to Miss Nettie Adams, of Anderson, on September 20, 1898. From December, 1891, dates Lieutenant Collins' military training, he serving six years in the Indiana National Guard, three years as a private and three as sergeant. On April 26, 1898, he again enrolled, was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Co. L.

James T. Mills, Second Lieutenant of Co D.

Lieutenant James T. Mills was born at Noblesville, Indiana, July 28, 1873, and educated in the city schools of Kokomo, Indiana. In February of 1896, he entered the Indiana National Guard with the rank of corporal, and was afterward promoted to sergeant. On May 28, 1898, he was mustered into the volunteer army as first duty sergeant, and in June of the same year was detailed to recruit Co. D. He was elected second lieutenant on February, 3, 1899, and commissioned.

Leonard F. Wood, First Lieutenant of Co. K.

Leonard F. Wood was born at Clinton, Wisconsin, March 8, 1876; in 1880 removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools. He engaged with his father in contracting and building until December 6, 1896.



LEONARD F. WOOD, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

This time he removed to Huntington, Indiana, to follow railroading; he was there a little more than a year when he assisted in organizing Co. K, and was elected first lieutenant, which was accepted and assigned to the Fourth Infantry Indiana National Guard, April 21, 1898.

Lieutenant Wood organized a camp of the Sons of Veterans in Huntington, of which he was elected captain.

Previous to removing to Huntington he served three years in the Rockford Rifles, Co. K, Third Infantry Illinois National Guard, and as first lieutenant in the Sons of Veterans. He is an earnest and faithful member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

D. S. Linvill, First Lieutenant of Co. G.

David Swan Linvill, M. D., was born on May 21, 1862, at Columbia City, Indiana. At an early age and until 1887, he attended the Columbia City schools, then taking a course in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. During his vacations he taught school or otherwise improved his time.

Lieutenant Linvill's father being a prominent surgeon it was not strange that the Lieutenant was fascinated in the study of medicine in his youth. At the age of fifteen he began the study of his chosen profession under the direction of his father and Dr. A. C. Mitten, and with the celebrated Scotch physician, Dr. Wm. Brodie, of Detroit, Mich., as preceptor.

Entering the Detroit College of Medicine, he graduated in 1886, after having been a student four years. His room-mate, Dr. John H. Moore, took the first prize with an average of $90\frac{79}{250}$ per cent., Andrew H. Biddle, Major and Surgeon of the 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, second prize with an average of $90\frac{79}{250}$ per cent., and the

Lieutenant took third prize with an average of 90 ⁷⁹/₂₅₀ per cent.

After graduating he lived in Columbia City and soon after was appointed R. R. Surgeon of the Wabash and Pennsylvania lines. He is a



D. S. LINVILL, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

member of the Board of Pension Examiners, obtaining a leave of absence from those appointments to enter the army.

In 1895, Dr. Linvill was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. G, Fourth Infantry, I. N. G. In the Federal service he served on the staff of Brig. Gen. Wiley as inspector of small arms practice, and afterward on the staff of Brig. Gen. Sanger, as inspector of small arms practice for the District of Matanzas.

At the age of twenty-five, Lieutenant Linvill was married to Miss Lorina Hemmick who died a few years after marriage, her daughter of eighteen months dying a few months before. He afterward married Maude Thompson Jelinke. During the time of the Lieutenant's service in the United States, Mrs. Linvill remained with her husband in camp. She will be kindly remembered for her kindness to the sick in the hospital and camp. Dr. Linvill is a member of a number of medical societies, the principal ones being the National Association of R. R. Surgeons, Tri-County Society, State Medical Society and the American Medical Society.

Arthur Sayre, Second Lieutenant of Co. D.

Arthur Sayre, Second Lieutenant of Co. D, was born in Wabash, Indiana, November 24, 1869. His education was acquired in the school of that city. He has a wife and one child. His military career began as a private in Co. D, Fourth Infantry I. N. G. He served but two years as such, when he was promoted to First Sergeant, nine months were spent as First Sergeant, then he was elected Second Lieutenant. He was mustered into the Federal service retaining his rank until January 31, 1899. He was discharged on account of physical disability.

William C. Dunn, First Lieutenant of Co. M.

Lieutenant William C. Dunn, was born in Logansport, Indiana, August 6, 1873, and the foundation of his early education was had in the St. Vincent De Pauls and St. Josephs parochial



WILLIAM C. DUNN, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

schools of Logansport, later on graduating from Hall's College of Logansport. Accepting a position with the Standard Oil Co., which he gave up to accept the cashiership of the Logansport Natural Gas Co., which position he gave up to enter the army. He was elected First Lieutenant of Co. M, Fourth Indiana, at Indianapolis, May 6, 1898, and one week later May 12, 1898, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. M, 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Arthur D. Reed, First Lieutenant of Co. D.

Lieutenant Reed began his experience as a soldier in November of 1893 as First Sergeant, serving in this rank nearly three years, when he was elected Second Lieutenant. His first active



ARTHUR D. REED, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

service in the Indiana National Guard was at Roby riots in 1893, also serving at Hammond in 1894. In 1897 he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. D, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard.

Lieutenant Reed was born, January 14, 1866, at Lagro, Indiana, and received his education in

the public school. He was married on November 22, 1889, and is the father of one child. Learning the trade of harness making he engaged in that occupation during the fourteen or fifteen years just previous to his enlistment in the Volunteer army.

Charles A. Hubbard, Second Lieutenant of Co. C.

Lieutenant Charles A. Hubbard was born in Delphi, Indiana, July 2, 1875, and in 1878 re-



CHARLES A. HUBBARD, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

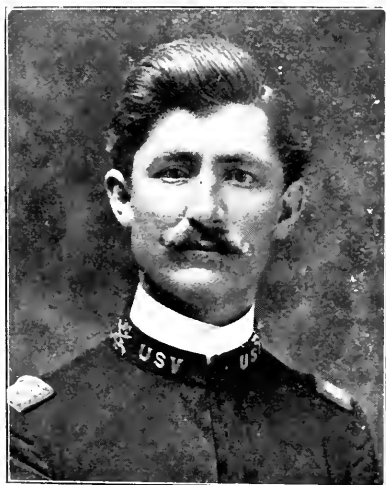
moved with his parents to Lafayette, Indiana, where he commenced his education in the city schools. For a time he was employed by the

Latayette Lumber Co., resigning to enter the Union Business College, from which he graduated in 1894. He was re-employed by the same company until the outbreak of the late war. While in camp at Camp Conrad, he was married to Miss Mamie T. McGuire, of Hatcheehubbee, Alabama, on December 7, 1898. In 1895 Lieutenant Hubbard enlisted as a private in Co. C, Fourth Inft., Indiana National Guard, serving as such one year, then receiving a promotion to corporal, and afterward to first sergeant. Before he had served two years of his term of enlistment he was elected and commissioned second lieutenant of Co. C.

Fred. J. Tangemann, Second Lieutenant of Co. E

Lieutenant Fred. J. Tangemann was born at Coldwater, Ohio, August 12, 1869; was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. At the age of sixteen he went to Bluffton, where he resided until the outbreak of the late war. He joined the Indiana State Militia at Bluffton, Ind. in 1890 as a private, serving as such but two or three weeks when promoted to corporal, subsequently serving in every office, including that of first lieutenant, resigning at the end of two years of service. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he rejoined the company and was promoted corporal, and promoted

to sergeant while on the way to Cuba. He was then acting commissary-sergeant of the first battalion, and was connected with the commissary department until February 7, 1899, when he was



FRED. J. TANGEMANN, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

elected second lieutenant, his commission dating February 1. Immediately after he was commissioned Lieutenant Tangemann was appointed regimental commissary officer.

George C. Sauser, Second Lieutenant Co. L.

On July 27, 1873, George C. Sauser was born in the city of Anderson, Indiana. He was reared in that city, and received his education in

its schools. In 1893 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Keckler. He began his military life as many other officers, by joining the State Guard as a private in 1892. He was soon advanced to a Corporal, but the company disbanded, thus



GEORGE C. SAUSER, SECOND LIEUTENANT

ending his military service until April, 1898, when he joined Co. L, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, as a private. He was chosen by the company to be its second lieutenant, and was mustered into the Federal service as such.

Richard D. Myers, Second Lieutenant of Co. B.

Richard D. Myers is well fitted to perform the duties of his rank. Enlisting as a private in the

State Guard in 1893, he served as Corporal during the Hammond strike, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. B, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard in 1895, but on account of business occupying his time he resigned his lieutenancy the same spring. On April 23, 1898, he again enlisted in the Indiana National Guard



RICHARD D. MYERS, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

as a private, but was immediately appointed first sergeant. Enlisting with his company as first sergeant, he performed the duties of that office until November 12, 1898, when he was promoted to second lieutenant, his commission dating from August 10, 1898.

Lieutenant Myers was born near Decatur, Indiana, July 24, 1875. His youth was spent on

the farm. His education was obtained in the Decatur schools, graduating from the high school in 1895. After graduating he spent a year on farm, afterward taking a course in the Champion Undertaking college. On finishing the course of study he graduated, then entered the employ of Auten & Gay as undertaker and embalmer, which position he resigned April 23, 1898, to enlist in the volunteer army.

Ransom Allen, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

This is the record of a man who has twice put aside his personal pursuits to respond to his nation's call. This can be written of but a few men. It is said that one need offer his services to his country but once, then it is doubly indebted to him who performs the service twice, and when that one had been on the battle field, heard the shrieking shot and shell, and pierced by the leaden balls. Fine words can not embellish such record, the mere statement of the events make it eloquent.

Ransom Allen was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 15, 1842. When he was five years of age his parents removed with him to Wells county, Indiana, where he was reared, and as he grew older in years, assisted his father in the farm duties and in winter attended the district school.

His youthful days were without event until the outbreak of that great fraternal strife when on August 5, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His captain was Captain Hurd, afterward Colonel Hurd, and Second Lieutenant, Major-General Henry Law-



RANSOM ALLEN, FIRST LIEUTENANT AND REGIMENTAL
QUARTERMASTER.

ton, a hero of Santiago, and the idol of the soldiers fighting with him in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Allen served during the entire war, re-enlisting in the Veteran service, January 6, 1864, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, Claysville, La Verge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Wilson's Creek, Pulaski, Triune, Middleton, Liberty Gap, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge,

Franklin and Nashville, besides many skirmishes. He was with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign of one hundred and twenty days of constant skirmishing and fighting, taking part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged during his four years and four months service. At the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, he was wounded in the right hand, and in the right side of the face, the missile penetrating the flesh to the bone, while in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. He relates the following thrilling incidents: "While on the Atlanta campaign, in June of 1864, my comrade, Robert Swan was wounded while his arm was resting on my shoulder, the ball passing entirely through the body, penetrating the left lung. On the same campaign, July 4, 1864, another comrade, Joseph Vosher, was shot and instantly killed while lying on the ground by my side." January, February and March were spent on a march through the mountains of East Tennessee. From there he was sent to Goliad, Texas, where he was discharged Nov. 24, 1865, and reached his home on Dec. 17, 1865.

He was married on February 15, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Todd, who was born December 22, 1847, the fifth daughter of Jacob and Jane (Thomas) Todd. The following children have been born to them: Victor Uriah, (deceased) Lula J., Wealthy Adelle and Don Stanley H. Stanley was First Sergeant of Co. F, 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant Allen is a Republican and takes an active interest in his party. He was postmaster at Ossian from 1879-1881, and was elected township trustee in 1894 to serve until 1899, but resigned in May, 1898, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

He is a member of the Ossian Lodge, No. 297, F. and A. M., and also of William Swaim Post No. 169, G. A. R. He is an earnest, energetic business man, and enterprising citizen, ever willing and ready to aid that which tends to public good.

Orison P. Lee, A. M., Captain of Co K.

Orison P. Lee was born near Shelbyville, Ind., July 30, 1860. He was reared on the farm and began his education in the public schools, afterward attending the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and graduating from the Commercial and Normal courses. Upon graduating from the Kansas College, completing the Scientific and Classical courses, he received the degree of A. B., and was afterward honored by having conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He is also a graduate of the National School of Oratory and Elocution with the degree of B. O., and of the Yale University with the degree of Ll. B.

He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and an Odd Fellow.

Captain Lee's military service began in 1885, as First Sergeant of a company of Infantry in the W. N. G., at Seattle, and served in the notable Chinese riots. He resigned from this company May 18, 1886, to become a member of Co. B, W. N. G., serving eighteen months. On December 9, 1887, he was commissioned Captain, in the Mississippi National Guard, and after serving seventeen months as Captain, was promoted to Major and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Robert Lowry. On July 7, 1889, he was promoted to Inspector General of Mississippi, with the rank of Major on the Staff of General J. S. Billups, serving forty-four months. In 1889, he served as Captain of the Edgefield Rifles, National Guard of South Carolina, for the purpose of preparing this company for a competitive drill at Jacksonville. His furlough expired and he returned to Mississippi.

On March 23, 1893, he resigned his commission as Colonel and Inspector General of Indiana, on the Staff of Governor Claude Matthews, serving four years as inspector of State troops, and during the strikes at Hammond, Chicago and Pullman, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of General Robbins. His commission expired in January, 1897. For this excellent military record, Governor Mount commissioned him Captain of Co. K, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and on May 12, 1898, Captain in the Volunteer Army.

George M. Mills, Second Lieutenant of Co. F.

Lieutenant Mills was born in Well county, Indiana, March 25, 1876. He was reared on the



GEORGE M. MILLS, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

farm and began his education in the public schools, attending the Ossian high school. In September of 1897, he enlisted in Co. F, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard as private, but in three week's time was appointed first sergeant, serving as such until May 7, 1898, when he was elected and commissioned second lieutenant, and on the twelfth, within the same week, in the volunteer army. Lieutenant Mills' father was a member of the 75th Indiana Volunteer Infantry for four years during the Civil war.

Lloyd D. Clapham, Second Lieutenant of Co. G.

Lieutenant Lloyd D. Clapham is one of three brothers, all members of Co. G, the other two holding the rank of sergeant. He assisted in organizing Co. G, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, received the commission of second



LLOYD D. CLAPHAM, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

lieutenant, and was mustered into the Federal service, May 12, 1898. Lieutenant Clapham was born in Ontaris, LaGrange county, Indiana, May 2, 1875, and was educated in the Columbia City high school. He is a watchmaker and jeweler, and was engaged in that occupation at the beginning of the Spanish-American war.

H. B. Spencer, Second Lieutenant of Co. K.

H. B. Spencer, the youngest commissioned officer in the regiment, and probably one of the youngest in the entire volunteer army, was born in Huntington, Indiana, February 18, 1879. He began his education in the schools of Huntington where he graduated in the class of '96. Im-



H. B. SPENCER, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

mediately after graduation he entered the University of Indiana, pursuing the classic studies. During his second year at the university President McKinley issued a call for volunteers. Lieutenant Spencer temporarily laid aside his books to accept a Lieutenancy in Co. K, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and was mustered into the Federal service as Second Lieuten-

ant of Co. K. Although having no previous military experience he has proven an efficient officer.

Jessie H. Barlow, Second Lieutenant of Co. I.

Lieutenant Barlow was born at Tipton, Indiana, on April 10, 1874. He began his education in the city schools, graduating from the high



JESSE H. BARLOW, SECOND LIEUTENANT.

school in 1892. He took a course in law but afterward engaged in the machine business with his father, continuing in the business until the outbreak of the late war. Lieutenant Barlow assisted in organizing Co. I, and was appointed first sergeant. On December 16, 1898, he was elected second lieutenant of Co. I.

James L. Glascock, First Lieutenant of Co. C.

James Logan Glascock was born near Greenville, Indiana, December 30, 1866, in direct line of descent from the General Glasecock who was the first military governor of Georgia, after having served as Captain and first aide to Brigadier-General Connt Pulaski.



JAMES L. GLASCOCK, FIRST LIEUTENANT

He received a common school education at his home and took a finishing course at the Danville Normal College of Indiana. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, continuing at his profession until the calling out of the National Guard for the Spanish-American war, at which time he was principal of the Jenks school in Lafayette, Ind., where his services were

valued so highly that his salary was continued to retain him after the war.

His first connection with the military service was in 1889, when he enlisted as a private in Co. F, Second Regiment, Indiana Legion, serving three years. He next enlisted June 25, 1895, in Co. C, Fourth Infantry, Indiana National Guard as a private, was made first sergeant, and on May 12, 1896, was commissioned first lieutenant, and on April 25, 1898, he, in command of the company, received a telegraphic order to report the company for service at Indianapolis. On May 6, 1898, he was detailed as regimental ordnance officer, and on June 29, was ordered to report as Brigade-Commissary officer on the staff of Brigadier-General Roe commanding the first brigade, second division, first army corps. At Camp Conrad the Lieutenant was appointed first Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Wiley, where he had the honor, during the illness of Brigadier-General Wiley, of escorting Major-General Wilson on his tour of inspection, it being the first entrance of the Major-General into the city of Columbus since the Civil war, when he had besieged and taken this city.

During the last two months of Lieutenant Glasecock's service under General Wiley, he was acting Assistant-Adjutant-General for the brigade. On the 9th of February he was transferred to the Second Army Corps, where he remained until ordered to rejoin his regiment, posted at Matanzas, Cuba, for mustering out.

Enlisted Men.

Don C. R. Kocher, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Don. C. R. Kocher was born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 22, 1872, and when he was but a child his parents removed to Bluffton, Ind.,



DON C. R. KOCHER, QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT.

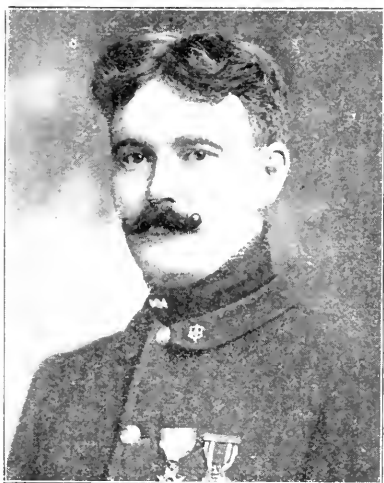
where he received his education, graduating from the high school in 1891. He was a student of the State Normal two terms, and for two years taught in the schools of Wells county. After a course of study of two years under the direction

of Wilson & Todd, he entered the Michigan University, graduating from the department of law in 1895, and from that time until the late war practiced in Bluffton.

Sergeant Koehler served five years in the National Guard, and, incidentally during the strikes of 1894.

Will H. Bloss, First Sergeant of Co. K.

Will H. Bloss was born in Orleans, Orange county, Indiana, April 4, 1869. He graduated from the Muncie high school in 1886, in the fall



WILL H. BLOSS, FIRST SERGEANT.

of the same year, he entered the Indiana University and studied until March, 1890, when he accepted a position with the engineering depart-

ment of the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1891-92 he was employed as topographer in New Mexico, and incidentally assisted in surveying its coal fields and the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad, and in 1893 was in charge of the Oregon educational exhibit at the world's fair.

In August of 1894, he enlisted in the 14th U. S. Infantry, and was discharged as Corporal in 1897. His excellent qualities were recognized by being detailed as instructor of recruits for eighteen months, and six months as topographer. In May of 1889, he was elected First Lieutenant of a company of volunteers at Muncie, Indiana, but the company was not accepted.

In August of 1898, Sergeant Bloss was ordered before a board of officers to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant, but was not commissioned by the governor although he passed the highest grade, because he did not belong to the company in which the vacancy occurred.

Emesh E. Pollock, Principal Musician.

Emesh E. Pollock was born at Woster, Ind., October 9, 1879, and suspended his studies to become a volunteer soldier. He was a private of Co. II, 4th Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and enlisted in the Federal service as Musician. On December 1, 1898, he was promoted to Principal Musician.

John C. Ault, Sergeant Co. B.

John C. Ault was born in Adams county, Indiana, January 17, 1875, a year later his parents removed with him to Auburn, Indiana, where they lived several years, afterward mov-



JOHN C. AULT, SERGEANT.

ing to Danville, Illinois. Here he was a blacksmith in a carriage and wagon works for seven years, then he went to Decatur, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois.

Sergeant Ault enlisted in the Indiana National Guard on June 12, 1895, serving until the late war when he enlisted in Co. B.

Chas. W. Brothers, Corporal Co. B.

Corporal Charles W. Brothers joined the Indiana National Guard, on May 12, 1895, enlisted in the Volunteer army, May 12, 1898, and promoted to Corporal July 12 of the same year.



CHAS. W. BROTHERS, CORPORAL.

He was born near Decatur, Indiana, May 22, 1877, educated in the common school, and his occupation is that of a carpenter.

Horace S. Matthews, First Sergeant of Co. I.

Horace S. Matthews was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 18, 1873, six months later his parents moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he lived until 1893. Much of this time

was spent on the farm near the city. In 1895 he went to Chicago, remaining there until 1897 when he moved to Tipton, Indiana where he lived at the time of his enlistment, and where at present he is engaged in the retail grocery trade.

Herbert C. Brunt, First Sergeant of Co. L.

Herbert C. Brunt was born in Nosho County Kansas January 8, 1874, where he received his school education. Moved to Anderson, Madison County, Indiana in 1890, where he accepted a position of compositor with the Anderson Democrat. In the spring of 1892 he went to Denver, Colorado, and accepted a similar position with the Rocky Mountain News but in the fall he returned and attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Louisville, Kentucky, finishing the course in January 1893. Returning to Anderson Indiana, he accepted a position with the Anderson Iron and Bolt Co. as accountant and traveling salesman and was still with the firm at his enlistment in the 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, April 26, 1898. Was a member of the Indiana National Guard from 1893 to 1897 and participated in the coal riots in that state in 1894. He was mustered in the United States Volunteer service May 12, 1898 as First Sergeant and retained his position until the muster-out of the regiment April 25, 1899.

Edgar E. Kelsey, Sergeant-Major.

Edgar E. Kelsey is a native of Wells County, Indiana, was born on May 29, 1861, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1890 with the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was



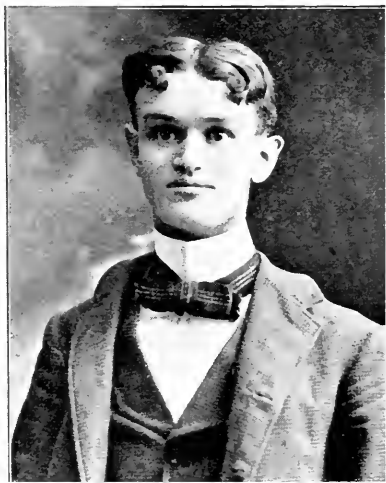
EDGAR E. KELSEY, SERGEANT-MAJOR

admitted to the Huntington County Bar July 7, 1890, Prosecuting-Attorney of the 56th Judicial Circuit of Indiana from '94 to '96, Captain of M. E. Cadets' Company in 1884, and enlisted in the Indiana National Guard, April 26, 1898. He

was appointed First Sergeant of Co. K, 4th Infantry, and on May 12, 1898, mustered into the Volunteer army as Sergeant-Major of the Third Battalion.

Arthur R. Miller, Battalion Sergeant-Major.

Arthur R. Miller was born near Linn Grove, Indiana, May 21, 1879, and at the time of his enlistment was a student in the Decatur High



ARTHUR R. MILLER, SERGEANT-MAJOR.

school. At the age of fifteen he became a member of the Indiana National Guard; after one year of service was promoted to Corporal, after two years to sergeant, and before enlisting in the volunteer army was made Sergeant-Major of the Second battalion.

John O. Fryer, First Sergeant Co. A.

John Otto Fryer was born at Eldorado, Ohio, January 23, 1876, and has lived in Marion, Ind. since 1882. He enlisted in the Indiana National Guard in June of 1893, was on duty at Hammond in 1894, and was a member at the time of the breaking out of the late war.

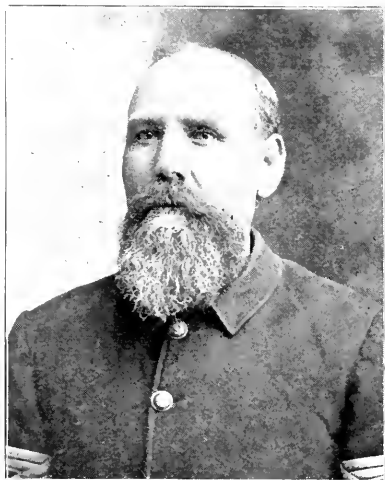


JOHN O. FRYER, FIRST SERGEANT.

Sergeant Fryer is a graduate of the Marion High School and was, for two years, a student in the Dental College of the University of Indianapolis, and would have graduated with the class of '99.

J. D. Andrews, Commissary-Sergeant of Co. B.

John D. Andrews, the oldest enlisted man in the regiment, and perhaps the most generally known, has been a most loyal member of military organizations. In 1889 he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Legion, Co. B of this



J. D. ANDREWS, COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

regiment being the first military organization in the city of Decatur, and with that company transferred to the Indiana National Guard.

His service has been continuous from his first enlistment and he is the only member of Co. B who is a charter member of the Indiana Legion. He has seen service in two riots, the principal being that of Roby, and is entitled to three service and two riot stripes. He enlisted in the

Federal service as Commissary Sergeant of Co. B, and on June 24, 1898, was detailed to recruit the company.

Sergeant Andrews was born in Adams county, Indiana, December 8, 1850, his boyhood was spent on the farm where he acquired a common school education. He is now a resident of Decatur. Politically he is a republican; religiously, a Methodist.

S. E. Hitchcock, Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

Samuel Elsworth Hitchcock was born at Hamilton, Ohio, November 19, 1862. His parents are of Scotch-Irish and English extraction, his grandparents were from Vermont, but removed to Ohio, where his grandfather Dr. Samuel Hitchcock became prominent in the practice of his profession.

In 1873, Sergeant Hitchcock removed with his parents to Indiana, where he began his education in the public school, later attending the America Normal at Logansport, and the State Normal at Terre Haute. He spent five years teaching in the public schools of Carrol County, three years as principal of the Brighthurst Schools, and four years as teacher of sciences in the Bluffton High School.

At the declaration of the late war Sergeant Hitchcock enlisted as Regimental Commissary Sergeant and served with the regiment in Cuba.

Harry T. Mote, Regimental Barber.

Harry T. Mote, enlisted in Co. F on July 1, 1898. Entering as a recruit he attended all the drills at Camp Thomas and practiced barbering between times, his merit as a barber was recognized by relieving him from the routine of drills and guard duty and appointing him regimental barber. Prior to enlistment he practiced profession eighteen years and was proprietor of the celebrated shop "Out-of-Sight" at Muncie, Ind.

Private Mote is a devotee to sports. He was manager of the Muncie Ball Team in 1893, in 1895 president of the Kansas League and manager of the Topeka team, and in 1896 manager of the Colorado Springs team.

He was born on March 10, 1868, and is a native of Kokomo, Indiana.



THE REGIMENTAL BAND.

The Regiment Band.

The 160th Indiana Band was considered the finest in the Volunteer army. Nearly all of its members were professionals whose patriotism caused them to give up lucrative positions to cheer the "boys" on march or in camp.

This Band was a favorite wherever it went and received many invitations to give concerts in the cities near which the regiment camped. From the concerts given, resulted the highest praise from press and public, incidently by the correspondent of Harper's Weekly and Leslie's.

That due credit may be given each member a roster is given with instrument designated:

Chief Musician, James L. Swihart, Solo Cornet.
Principal Musician, Fred R. Cramer, Solo Clarinet.
Drum Major, Corporal Frank Kramer.
Civilian, Chas. I. Thompson, 1st Cornet.

PRIVATES:—

Jacob Piercy, 2nd Cornet.
Earle Coyner, 3rd Cornet.
J. C. Whitney, Piccolo and Flute.
Carl T. Hathaway, Eb Clarinet.
Frank Hobbs, 2nd Bb Clarinet.
Maurice Wilcox, 3rd Bb Clarinet.
O. V. Shaffer, Baritone.
E. L. Brooke, Baritone.
Philip Farren, 1st Slide Trombone
Rome Carey, 2nd Slide Trombone.
Roscoe Cook, Solo Alto.

196 HISTORY OF THE 160TH I. V. I.

Percy Mumaw, 2nd Alto.

Clyde Wagner, 3rd Alto.

William Stewart, Eb Tuba.

Edward F. Hessel, Eb Tuba.

Sherman Greider, Snare Drum.

Frank Wallace, Cymbals.

Frank White, Bass Drum.

DISCHARGED:—

Drum Major, R. B. Moon.

Private, Ed. V. Jackson.

“ Chas. Kronk.

“ M. P. Allen.

“ Chris. D. Myers.

TRANSFERRED TO SIGNAL CORPS:—

F. C. Kearns.

DESERTED:—

George F. Yeager.

Chronological History

—OF THE—

War Between the United States and Spain,

February 15—Battleship Maine, U. S. Navy, destroyed in the harbor of Havana, with 248 of her officers and crew.

February 21—Naval court of inquiry opened in harbor of Havana.

March 5—Both branches of the military being prepared for service.

March 7—The Montgomery ordered to Havana.

March 27—Board of Inquiry declares that the Maine was destroyed by external agencies.

April 11—President McKinley sends his message to Congress advising armed intervention in Cuba.

April 13—House adopts Cuban resolution directing the President to intervene.

April 14—Troops ordered to Southern ports.

April 20—President's ultimatum sent to Spain. Spain expected to refuse. Spanish minister given his passports.

April 21—Minister Woodford given his passports by Spain.

April 22—North American squadron begins the blockade of Cuba. United States gunboat

Nashville captures freighter Buena Ventura the first prize of the war.

April 23—Blockade of Havana begun. President makes first call for 125,000 troops.

April 25—War formally declared by Congress. Asiatic squadron leaves Hong Kong to attack Manila.

April 27—First fight of the war. Bombardment of the Matanzas forts.

May 1—Dewey's victory. Destroys Admiral Montijo's fleet at Manila. Sinks eleven Spanish ships.

May 5—Sampson leaves for Porto Rico.

May 11—Cruiser Wilmington and torpedo-boat Winslow in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas are repulsed. Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, and four seamen attached to the Winslow were killed by the bursting of a shell. Senate confirms nomination of Dewey to be a Rear-Admiral.

May 12—Americans fail to land troops at Cienfuegos.

May 13—North Atlantic Squadron bombards San Juan. American troops land near Cabanas, Cuba. Commodore Schley, with Flying Squadron, sails from Old Point.

May 14—Steamer Gussie fails in an attempt to land troops and supplies in Cuba. First land fight.

May 17—Cervera's fleet reported off Venezuela.

May 19—Cervera's fleet enters harbor of Santiago.

May 25—The President calls for 75,000 additional volunteers.

May 31—Commodore Schley bombards the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor.

June 3—Lieut. Hobson and crew of seven heroes sink Collier Merrimac in channel of Santiago harbor to prevent possible escape of Cervera's fleet.

June 4—Cervera send flag of truce to Admiral Sampson, announcing the safety of Lieut. Hobson and crew and complimenting them on their heroism.

June 5—Americans land near Santiago.

June 6—Santiago forts bombarded and Reina Mercedes sunk.

June 7—Haitian cable cut by expedition from Marblehead, Yankee and St. Louis. Cuba now completely isolated.

June 10—Sampson's squadron bombards Baiquiri, near Santiago.

June 12—Spanish assault American marines encamped at Guantanamo, but are repulsed. Four men killed. Shafter's expedition leaves Key West for Santiago.

June 15—Fight at Guantanamo Bay. One hundred Spaniards killed.

June 16—Santiago bombarded.

June 17—Second Spanish Squadron sails for Cadiz. Supposed destination, the Philippines.

June 20—Shafter's army appears before Santiago. Spanish troops forced to retire into fortified part of Manilla.

June 22—Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri.

June 24—Roosevelt's Rough Riders and First and Tenth United States Cavalry (less than 1,000 all told), after desperate battle with 2,000 Spanish troops, gained position within five miles of Santiago. "La Guasima."

June 27—Orders issued for formation of Eastern Squadron under command of Commodore Watson to operate against Spanish coast. Admiral Camara's fleet in Suez Canal.

July 1—United States troops, after an all day engagement, occupy the outer work at Santiago.

July 2—El Caney and San Juan captured, and 2,000 Spanish prisoners taken.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's fleet destroyed by Schley. Spanish loss, about 300 killed, 1,300 prisoners.

July 4—The Ladrone Islands taken. First relief expedition reaches Manila.

July 6—Hobson and crew exchanged. German interference in the Philippines prevented by Admiral Dewey. Resolutions annexing Hawaii pass the Senate.

July 9—Major-General Miles leaves with reinforcements for Santiago.

July 10—Warships begin the bombardment of Santiago.

July 11—Armistice agreed for twenty-four hours at Santiago.

July 14—General Toral formally surrenders Santiago.

July 17—Santiago occupied by Americans.

July 21—Miles sails for Porto Rico.

July 23—Porto Rican expedition to reinforce General Miles leaves Tampa, Florida.

July 25—General Merritt arrives at Manila. General Miles' expedition lands on the southern coast of Porto Rico. Guantanamo surrenders to Shafter.

July 26—French Ambassador, on behalf of Spain, asks the United States to name terms of peace.

July 30—United States Government's reply to Spanish peace proposals handed to French Ambassador.

August 3—Spanish troops in Manila attempt a sortie, but are driven back with heavy loss.

August 5—Secretary Alger orders the immediate return of General Shafter's army to the United States. Troops under General Brooke enter Guayamo. General Miles meets with little or no resistance in Porto Rico.

August 7—Spanish Cabinet accepts American peace proposals.

August 8—Spanish prisoners leave Santiago for Spain.

August 10—President submits a protocol to Spain on which peace can be arranged.

August 11—Spanish Cabinet accepts the protocol, practically ending the war.

August 12—The peace protocol signed, and President orders a cessation of hostilities, which had then lasted 110 days.

August 15—Manila surrenders unconditionally to Admiral Dewey, after a bombardment of

two hours and a gallant assault by the American troops. News of the peace protocol had not reached Dewey.

August 17—The President appoints the Military Commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico, as follows: For Cuba—Major-General James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, and Major-General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. Volunteers. For Porto Rico—Major-General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, and Brigadier-General William W. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers.

August 30—United States representatives on Peace Commission appointed by the President, as follows: Wm. R. Day, of Ohio, lately Secretary of State, Senator C. K. Davis, (Rep.) of Minn., Senator Wm. P. Frye, (Rep.) of Maine, Senator George Gray, (Dem.) of Delaware, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

October 1—Peace Commissioners meet with five commissioners on behalf of Spain, at Paris.

October 18—American flag raised permanently over Porto Rico.

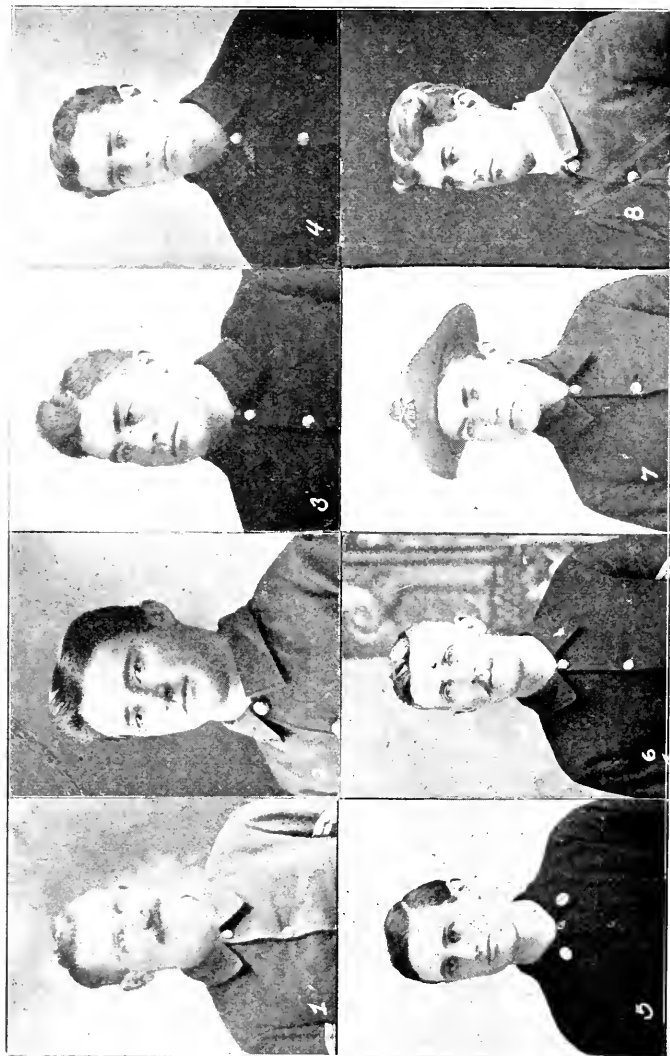
December 10—Treaty of peace signed by Peace Commissioners of United States and Spain, at Paris.

Casualties in killed and wounded during the war: Army officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1464; total, 1577.

Navy, one officer and eighteen enlisted men killed; 67 enlisted men wounded.

No officers or men of the Army or Navy captured, except crew of the "Merrimac," one officer and seven enlisted men.

The cost of the war to the United States up to the signing of the Peace protocol was \$150,000,000.



1. CORP. W. G. JONES.
 2. CHAS. W. BAYS.
 3. FRANK PETERSON.
 4. CORP. A. BOLLINGER.
 5. SERGT. CHAS. BEERY.
 6. SERGT. A. R. OWEN.
 7. JAMES HAKES.
 8. MUSICIAN JOHN KEIN.

APPENDIX.

Our Nation's Army at the Outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

OUR LITTLE REGULAR ARMY.

	Officers	Men.
Infantry, 25 regiments.....	877	13,125
Cavalry, 10 ".....	432	6,170
Artillery, 5 ".....	280	4,025
General and staff officers.....	362	
Ordnance department.....	56	605
Engineer ".....	109	500
Hospital corps.....		706
Miscellaneous.....		575
Total.....	2,116	25,706

To this force the Hawley bill had added two regiments of artillery. The adjutant general's returns (February, 1898) showed 114,632 men enrolled in the militia of the States, and estimated the total number of men available for service in case of necessity at 10,301,339.

The meaning of this brief array of figures was that the United States had gone to war, practically speaking, without an army. To create one, the first step must be a call for volunteers, and to provide for this Congressman Hull, chairman of the House military affairs committee, introduced a bill (April 20) framed by the War Department. It declared that all able bodied male

citizens from eighteen to forty-five years old constituted the national forces, and were liable to military duty; that troops might be called out by the President, to be supplied by each State and Territory in proportion to its population; that the regimental and company officers should be named by the Governors of the States, the general and staff officers by the President. The bill was hurried through House and Senate, and received the executive approval April 22; and on the following day a call for 125,000 men was issued.

By an act that became law four days later Congress partially retrieved its failure to pass the original Hull bill for the reorganization of the army. This later measure, also named after Mr. Hull, who fathered it in the House, authorized additional enlistments up to a total of 62,579 men, doubling the rank and file of each of the existing regiments. It was carefully provided that the increase should be only temporary, and that the army should be reduced to its former strength—or rather weakness—at the end of the war.

MOBILIZING THE ARMY.

The first plans of the War Department were to concentrate the regular troops, scattered in small detachments at the army posts, at three Southern ports—New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa—in readiness for an immediate move upon the Spanish West Indies. Like a great

many other plans made during the war, this was changed before it had been carried out. It was decided to form a great central camp in the national park on the battlefield of Chickamauga, to whose poignant memories of warfare a new chapter was to be added by the great host that gathered there—the North and the South in arms together.

The first regiment to move southward was the Seventeenth Infantry, which left its post at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on the 18th of April, bound for Camp Thomas, as the point of concentration at Chickamauga had been named, in honor of the general whose valor stemmed the tide of Federal defeat there in 1863. Later, another great instruction camp—Camp Alger—was formed at Falls Church, Virginia; and troops were sent to three points in Florida—Tampa, Jacksonville, and Fernandina—selected for their healthfulness, real or supposed, and for their convenience as ports of embarkation. At Tampa a powerful train of siege artillery was organized as rapidly as possible, under General John I. Rodgers—only one battery of it being destined to see active service.

Such were the army's chief offensive preparations. It had also to care for the defense of our coasts, which, except at a few points, were very inadequately protected. After years of persistent refusal to vote the necessary appropriations, Congress had consented to a comprehensive scheme of fortification, but of the twelve

hundred guns required for its completion only a small percentage were actually in place. Many important points were in a condition of defenselessness which, in the face of a more powerful and active enemy, might have proved disastrous. To remedy this the ordnance bureau, as far back as the preceding February, had been making special efforts, and though the work is of the sort that moves slowly, much had been accomplished. Early in April a number of large rifled guns and howitzers were distributed to Southern ports, where they were most needed. Later, when the fear of attack had passed, most of them were sent to the siege train at Tampa.

In the Philippines.

FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A week has passed—a week of fighting and marching, of jungles and rivers, of incident and adventure so varied and of so rapid transition that to sit down to write about it makes one feel as if he were trying to describe a dream where time, space, and all the logical sequences of ordinary life are upset in the unrelenting brutality of war. The military part of the campaign was simple enough to understand. It consisted practically of a straight move forward along the railroad track to Malolos. The real interest does not lie in this direction, for there is little to record of strategy in the past week's movements, unless it be our failure to

catch any considerable body of insurgents, and our rather cumbersome way of brushing the enemy aside, instead of cornering them in any one place, there to force an issue. The fighting was, barring a few well-defined exceptions, a long-range conflict with the rear-guard of the enemy, in which Mausers showed their superiority over Springfields. General McArthur himself acknowledged that the battle of February 5 was a regimental commander's fight. The campaign to Mololos was not a regimental commander's fight, and the result has been disappointing, probably because a well-planned, slowly moving battle-line directed as if to meet a well-trained enemy is not successful against a guerilla enemy who simply moves out of the way. In order to make such a campaign successful it would be necessary to have enough troops to occupy every town of importance in the islands—say, 100,000 men.

At the beginning of each day's advance the battle formation was perfect. Our long line, connected throughout, advanced with the precision of clock-work, but it never got a fair knock-down fight out of the enemy. Of course it is a question whether it is possible to corner a Filipino force in such a rough country, with our men heavily loaded down; while the barefooted enemy, knowing every bypath, can slip through the jungle as noiselessly and rapidly as wild animals. At any rate, every one acknowledges

to a certain disappointment as to the strategical advantages gained.

As to the moral effect, due to the splendid courage of our men charging day after day against seemingly impregnable trenches and bomb-proofs, and, most of all, to the ease with which we took the capital of the insurgent government, it has been great. How great this moral effect has been on the enemy it is at present impossible to tell, but I do not believe it to be as overwhelming as is believed at headquarters.

It is on the heroism of Jimmy Green, the enlisted man, whether he be volunteer or regular, that the interest of the campaign centres. It is from the individual point of view that the past weeks have been like a dream. In the midst of the carnage of war, tragedies of life have been mixed with the most ghastly pictures of physical mutilation and suffering, until the very rapidity of the transitions dazed one and blunted the sensibilities. Heroism became a matter of course, and death an incident. Imagine as a background to this changing scene, burning villages, smoke, fire, shot, and shell; the ceaseless tramp of tired and often bleeding feet; swamps and jungles to be crossed and rivers to be swum; men weighted down with ammunition and rations, uncomplaining and cheerful under the heat of a tropical sun; at the end of each long day a sharp skirmish, and perhaps death or life-long mutilation! The natural comment is that

all this is merely war—the business of the soldier. True; nor do I think that Jimmy Green is troubled with heroics. He accepts the situation as a matter of course, without excitement or hysterics. He has little feeling in the matter, for his heart is not in this fight. He does not like his job particularly well, but these very facts go to show what splendid soldiers American citizens make in the field.

A REGIMENT IN ACTION.

From La Loma church you may get the full view of our long line crossing the open field—evenly, steadily, irresistibly, like an inrolling wave on the beach. Here you may learn your first lesson about the United States army. Watch the regiments go forward and form under fire and move on and on, and you will exclaim, “Magnificent!” and you will gulp a little and feel proud, without exactly knowing why. Then gradually the power in that line of Americans will force itself upon you, and you will feel that you must follow, that wherever that line goes you must go also. By-and-by you will be sorry, but for the present the great might of an American regiment has got possession of you. Before, however, you move forward look closely at the line. On the right our men are firing heavily, but on our left you will notice that the Third Artillery are moving forward without firing a shot. It is not because the enemy are not firing at them, for here and there in the line a figure falls.

They will have advanced 1,000 yards, under very heavy fire, before, they fire their first shot. Look well, for the chances are you will never see such a sight again. They move slowly, steadily; it almost seems to you as if they moved slowly on purpose, just to show how long they can stand it. This is not a dashing charge, where the excitement gives temporary and unusual courage. It is an unwavering advance made possible by the cold determination of every man in the command, backed up by the training of good officers.

You have now learned what sort of a machine the American regiments are when they cross an open field two miles and three-quarters wide, without shelter, and with the enemy firing at them from behind strong entrenchments. Now get in back of the Third Artillery and find out what sort of men these regiments are composed of. You had better run for it and catch up with them before they have gone very far, or you will get all the spent bullets. Just back of the line are the Chinese litter-bearers. They crouch behind some rice mounds and chatter incoherently. A guard stands over them, and when a soldier drops in the firing-line this guard shouts :

“Now, ‘Chinos,’ get along with you.”

They do not like it, but if they are watched and driven they will do anything for money.

Doctor Matthews, attached to the Third Artillery, gallops over the field, looking after the wounded. Although he makes a target of him-

self in so doing, he insists on riding his horse, because otherwise he could not get around rapidly enough to attend to all the wounded.

In the firing-line Jimmy Green, the enlisted man, stands to his work. He does not look particularly smart. His clothes do not fit him, but he has a rugged homespun face and a clear intelligent eye. He is not a bit excited. He does not like these whistling bullets any more than you do, because he knows what they mean. He is going ahead, however. When his chum is shot by his side he stoops a second over him to say a gruff word or two and moves on. It is against regulations for a man to drop out of the firing-line, even to help a wounded comrade.

"You must like to get shot at?" you say.

He remarks, "I'm paid for it."

He would not work at home for the \$15 a month he is receiving, but at that critical moment the self-depreciation of his own motives pleases him enormously, and he will harp on it, although once back in America he will brag and tell the most outrageous yarns about this same battle.

As the advance continues, the fire gets hotter. The line of insurgent trenches follows the edge of woods, which drops back in the immediate front of the Third Artillery, forming a sort of broad bay of open land. Into this space the line moves, getting a cross-fire from three sides. The regiment is now firing by batteries. This is the moment when you will be sorry that you

came. Every one else has something to do. The officers are giving orders in sharp staccato voices. The men load and fire. But you have nothing to do but listen to the bullets hum and watch the men drop. If you are wise you will follow me and get into a hole where a wounded man is being looked after. Heretofore the individual whistle of bullets, as they came near or far from you, has attracted your attention, but now there is a continuous singing about your ears, like the whistle of a strong wind in the cordage of a ship, only shriller.

The man on the stretcher has a shattered bone, from the thigh to the knee. He is quiet and rather cheerful.

"I didn't think they'd get me," he remarks.

The fire ceases gradually, and enables you to join the line again. By the time you get up to the line, which is now three hundred yards from the woods, the insurgents have left their position. When the wood is reached not a dead Filipino is found in the trenches. The Third Artillery have lost thirty-five men out of a total of three hundred and ninety in thirty minutes.

The Tulihan River was half a mile further on through dense woods and over uneven ground. We caught a glimpse of some of the retreating insurgents, and run on to their still smoking breakfasts of rice. Under a bush was one wounded native. A soldier approached him cautiously with fixed bayonet. I do not think the man intended to do more than protect him-

self against treachery on the part of the Filipino. Major Kobbe's indignation, however, was aroused.

"If you touch that man I will shoot you," he cried.

It was the first time I had ever seen the major excited. Quiet and somewhat reserved, he reminds one of an old book which centuries of good taste have picked out to survive.

Soon we moved on again—this time through brush fences, up and down over knolls.

Ghastly Reminders.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

The quaint old village church, with its stone stairs outside leading up to the dilapidated tower full of rusty bells, is in a more deplorable state than most of its neighbors, having longer stabled the Spanish horses. The interior is a total wreck, floors entirely gone and altars broken into kindling wood. Of all its sacred belongings but one thing is left—a painting of the Virgin and Child, placed too high upon the wall to be easily reached, and as we entered the dreary ruin a ray of sunlight from the open door illumined the infant Christ as with a halo—an omen, let us hope, of blessings to come. From among the debris of human bones, bits of harness and broken horseshoes scattered under foot I picked up a skull—evidently that of a half-

grown youth, one side gone, cut smoothly off by a saber or machete stroke.

Later we walked down the weedy road to Campo Santo, at the edge of the village. It is a tiny God's acre, with walls of plastered stone and a larger and later annex fenced with split palm trunks set upright in the red earth. A row of black vultures, perched above the arched gateway, gazed at us with speculative eyes, but did not stir—having probably made too many hearty meals on the human species not to regard them with favor. The gate to this poor little "field of saints" was tied with a bit of rope and its red soil, without a blade of grass or green thing growing, has been rounded up into regular mounds. It was swept as clean as all the rest of the village—barring an occasional scattered rib or marrow bone. There are a few rather pretentious graves, each surmounted by a glass-faced box containing the hedious wreaths of black and white beads which find such favor in the eyes of mourning Spanish-Americans. Other graves were marked by black painted wooden crosses, but the great majority had only two sticks, tied together cruciform fashion, laid on top or stuck in the earth at the head. Vagrant breezes and passing footsteps soon disarrange this symbol of Christian's hope, which some stricken heart has placed above its beloved dead, and though the emblem means, personally, little to me, I have hundreds of times stooped to replace it and tie the cross piece more securely.

The *alcaldi*, or village mayor, who accompanied us to the cemetery, pointed out two rough boxes, one long, the other shorter—which stand on end inside the gateway and remarked that in them more than six thousand of his friends and neighbors had been brought to their eternal rest within three years. Out among the weeds of an unfenced field, a few rods away, stood a heavy, two-wheeled ox cart, huge tongue high in the air—the village hearse, in which the six thousand had taken their last short journey. Across one corner of the cemetery a second wall is placed, inclosing a triangular space, which is filled to the brim with human bones, partially burned, but by no means reduced to dust. In front of this was the most ghastly sight of all—a fresh lot of miscellaneous bones, skulls, coffin boards, shrouds, shoes et cetera, lately evicted from rented graves and made ready for the semi-annual burning. Many of the skulls had hair clinging to them. One I noticed was thin and gray, as of an old man; another was of a chestnut brown, and on top of the heap, close by the trunk of a body still wrapped in a half-decayed blanket, lay a mass of shining jet-black hair, loosened from the head to which it had belonged, but yet confined in a coil by rusty pins. To us it seems strange indeed that our Spanish-American neighbors attach so little sacredness to the “earthly tenement” after the soul has left it.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles.

Nelson Appleton Miles was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. He received an academic education, but had embarked upon a mercantile career in Boston when the Civil War broke out in April, 1861. In September of that year he entered the volunteer service as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. Later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. He was engaged in the battles of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, before Richmond, and at Antietam, when he became colonel of his regiment. He fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac throughout the war, up to Lee's surrender at Appomatox, and was wounded three times. For gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville he was brevetted a brigadier general; and in May, 1864, he was advanced to the full rank of his services at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In August of the same year he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, for his bravery throughout the Richmond campaign and valuable service at Ream's Station. He was commissioned major-general in October, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866, after having received, in July of that year, an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. In March, 1867, the brevet of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army of the United States were conferred upon General Miles, as a reward

for his record of bravery in the great battles of Chancellorville and Spottsylvania. Transferred to the frontier, he began his remarkable career as an Indian fighter by defeating the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches on the borders of the Staked Plains, in 1875; and in 1876 subdued the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canada frontier, and breaking up the bands led by him and other truculent chiefs. He captured Chief Joseph's Nez Perces in Northern Montana, and in 1878 rounded up a band of hostile Bannocks near the Yellowstone National Park. Commissioned a brigadier-general of the United States Army in December, 1880, General Miles commanded for five years the Department of the Columbia. In July, 1885, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and in April, 1886, was transferred to Arizona. After an arduous campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo and Natches, he compelled those redoubtable chiefs to surrender, September 4, 1886. For his services in the Indian wars General Miles received the thanks of the legislature of several of the Western States, and was presented with a sword of honor by the citizens of Arizona, at Tucson, November 8th, 1887. Upon the retirement of Major-General Schofield, in 1895, General Miles was invested with the chief command of the Army of the United States. His wise and efficient superintendence of our land forces in the various operations during the Spanish-American War of 1898, and his own masterly campaign of Puerto Rico, are matters of contemporaneous history.

Spanish-American War Poetry.

The Charge.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE

With shot and shell, like a loosened hell,
 Snighting them left and right,
They rise or fall on the slooping wall
 Of beetling bush and height.
They do not shrink at the awful brink
 Of the rifle's hurtling breath,
But upward press, as their ranks grow less,
 To the open arms of Death!
Through a storm of lead, o'er maimed and dead,
 Onward and upward they go,
Till hand to hand the unflinching band
 Grapple the stubborn foe!
O'er men that real, 'mid the glint of steel,
 Bellow or boom of gun,
They leap and shout over each redoubt
 Till the final trench is won!
Oh, charge sublime! Over dust and grime
 Each hero hurls his name
In shot or shell, like a molten hell,
 To the topmost heights of fame.
And prone or stiff under bush or cliff
 Wounded and dead men lie,
While the tropic sun on a grand deed done
 Looks with his piercing eye.

Memorial Day, 1899.

BY ISAAC W. F. EATEN,

Of Bigelow's Light Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

We gather where our soldiers sleep,
In spring's departing hours,
The memory of the brave to keep,
And strew their graves with flowers.

One sleeps beneath the Northern pine,
Crowned with the victor's wreath;
Another where the Southern vine
Weeps o'er the dust beneath.

But soft the azure skies surround,
And white the lillies bloom,
To deck the lowly Southern mound
Or wreath the Northern tomb.

For he who rests beneath the palm
Strove in a hero's part;
Misguided may have been the arm,
But valiant was the heart.

Now, but one foe their sons do brave—
One cause their bosom thrills.
Look! see one flag above them wave
Upon the Cuban hills.

O, gray-haired heroes! ye who stand
Where once did paths divide,
Place ye the wreath with clasped hands—
Your dead sleep side by side.

A Prelude.

BY MARTHA M'CULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

Scarlet, scarlet, thready scarlet,
 Leaping, living as a flame,
 Hear the trumpets singing, snarling,
 Swelling all in wild acclaim!
 Strength and conquest, mighty daring—
 Blare they ever, evermore,
 Rising, falling, fainting, dying,
 Red as field with battle o'er.
 Purple, somber, dull and thunderous.

As the storm clouds leaden lower,
 Hear the mad drums roar and grumble,
 In their beat the heart of power.
 " Rally all!" the snare drum calleth;
 Growls the booming bass, " Stand fast!"
 Low or loud, they time the world-march,
 Beating first and beating last.

Thin and yellow, thin and yellow,
 Hear—oh, hear the shrilling fife!
 Shrilling to the heart of silence,
 Cruel-keen as two-edged knife;
 Undervoiced by lurid jangle—
 Hark! the cymbals clash and clang!
 In the dim void days unwritten
 Even so the wild notes rang.

Black as life when hope hath perished,
 Bellow bull-mouthed minute guns;
 Fame bewails her to the nations
 For her dead, yet deathless sons;

Thready scarlet, leaden purple,
Yellow life and bull-mouthed bray—
Ye have joined in stormy prelude
To the peace that shines to-day.

Be Thou Content

BY RALPH HUSTED BELL.

Fair land that rolls from sea to sea—
Prairies fringed with palm and pine—
Where mountains mingle mightily
In clasp of ice and kiss of vine :
Broad seas of meadow, daisy-starred,
And winding vales caressed by streams,
And timid plats of dark green sward
That yearn for children's happy dreams :
O, peaceful land from tide to tide—
O, home for millions yet unborn !
O, what would you of ocean wide,
And what would you of bugle-born ?
United States ! war-won, and made
Of internecine strife and tears
One blood, one flag, one damask-blade,
One comrade-hope to greet the years.
Keep thou, O land, within thy shores !
Put thou the kingly crown aside :
Bare thou the blade our fathers wore
To guard thine own where thine abide !

Thou hast no need for navies strong—
No need for martial captains bold ;
Thy strength resides in plowman's song
Far more than all thy yellow gold !

Smite not the lowly ones that raise.
Their swarthy hands in Freedom's name !
Think not that holy ones will praise
Thy creed of might and shameless shame !

The puny glory won of tears
From gory crimes of war and death,
Are dead to praise thro' all the years,
And damned by honor's latest breath.

Then sheathe thy blade from tropic isles,
And let the unlearned heroes hold
Dominion over far-sea smiles,
In homes of peace bought with thy gold !

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